JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,756—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1899.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

ROYAL ASIATIC OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE. WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M., 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * SHANNON | 4362 | L. M. Wilmer | 28th Oct. |
| M. L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 4th Nov. |
| * ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 11th " |
| M. L. CARTHAGE | 5188 | J. R. London | 18th " |
| * CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 25th " |
| M. L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 2nd Dec. |
| * PENINSULAR | 5237 | W. Wheler | 9th " |
| M. L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. Gordon | 16th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | L. M. Wilmer | 22nd " |
| M. L. PENINSULAR | 5237 | W. Wheler | 30th " |

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S.N. Co. CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | G. Klausberger | 4,140 | 1st Nov. 1899. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Morovich | 4,213 | 1st Dec. 1899. |
| IMPERATOR | G. Klausberger | 4,140 | 1st Jan. 1900. |

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600. | Rs. 325. | Rs. 150. |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * MARIA VALERIE | A. Fellner | 4,235 | 18th Nov., 1899. |
| POSEIDON | A. Leva | 3,578 | 7th Dec., 1899. |
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellen | 4,351 | 7th Jan., 1900. |

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 900. | Rs. 675. |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,050. | " 825. |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| GISELA | F. Mosca | 4,253 | 22nd Nov., 1899. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 23, 1899.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Tuesday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TONKIN | 6,300 | Vaquier | 21st Nov. 1899. |
| ANNAM | 6,300 | Leconspellier | 19th Dec. 1899. |
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | 16th Jan. 1900. |
| SALAZIE | 4,253 | Ollegro | 13th Feb. 1900. |
| LAOS | 6,357 | Flandin | 13th Mar. 1900. |
| SYDNEY | 4,232 | Oubert | 10th April. 1900. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | Durrande. | 15th Nov., 1899. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—3, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—5-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, but from same forwarded economically.
SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

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## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 31st October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 26th October, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 28th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 28th October.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 24th October, 1899.

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KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

| Vessel. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| MANILLA | G. B. Gavinno | 4,000. | 9th Nov. 1899. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORT :—
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)
Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.
S. S. "BISAGNO," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 4th November, 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12 Oct., 1899.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

---

DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

| | Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Steel & Nickel Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Side | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single Temple | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| With Cur | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Folders or Pince-Nez | 50 | 24 | 16 |

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

| Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Nickel. Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60 | 25 | 12 | 5 |

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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# TREACHER & CO., LD.,

## SHOOTING SEASON, 1899-1900.

PRICES OF LOADED SHOT AND EMPTY CARTRIDGES.

| | | | | Loaded. Ordinary Rates. Rs. a. | Loaded. Special Cash Rates. Rs. a. | Empty. Ordinary Rates. Rs. a. | Empty. Special Cash Rates. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEY'S BROWN, | 10 | gauge, per | 100 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 4 8 | 4 0 |
| " | 10 | " | 500 | 63 0 | 56 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 |
| " | 10 | " | 1,000 | 123 0 | 110 0 | 40 0 | 36 0 |
| " | 12, 16, 20 | " | 100 | 9 8 | 8 8 | 3 4 | 2 14 |
| " | 12, 16, 20 | " | 500 | 47 0 | 42 0 | 15 0 | 13 8 |
| " | 12, 16, 20 | " | 1,000 | 92 0 | 82 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 |

Eley's Brown Cartridges are not loaded with Schultze S.S. or any Nitro compounds, unless special orders are given to that effect. If Cartridges are ordered to be loaded with Nitro Powders, no responsibility is accepted in case of accident.

ELEY'S E. B. NITRO CENTRAL-FIRE CRIMSON CARTRIDGE CASES

are specially imported for loading with Schultze S.S. Amberite and other Nitro compositions.

| | Field Loaded. Ordinary Rates. Rs. a. | Field Loaded. Special Cash Rates. Rs. a. | Unloaded. Ordinary Rates. Rs. a. | Unloaded. Special Cash Rates. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Per 100 | 11 2 | 10 0 | 3 6 | 3 0 |
| " 500 | 53 0 | 47 8 | 16 4 | 14 8 |
| " 1,000 | 103 0 | 92 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 |

KYNOCH'S PHŒNIX NITRO CENTRAL-FIRE CARTRIDGES.

Made specially for Treacher and Company for loading with Schultze S.S. Amberite and other Nitro compositions.

N.B.—These are not suited for Black Powders.

| | Field Loaded. Ordinary Rates. Rs. a. | Field Loaded. Special Cash Rates. Rs. a. | Unloaded. Ordinary Rates. Rs. a. | Unloaded. Special Cash Rates. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Per 100 | 11 2 | 10 0 | 3 6 | 3 0 |
| " 500 | 53 0 | 47 8 | 16 4 | 14 8 |
| " 1,000 | 103 0 | 92 0 | 30 0 | 27 0 |

N.B.—No Extra Charge for SCHULTZE'S POWDER or for FIELD LOADING.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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# FELICE CORNAGLIA,

## MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

## WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond Iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

---

# THE IMPORTANCE

of securing the utmost PURITY of the Water used in manufacturing

## ÆRATED TABLE WATERS

cannot be over-estimated, and this detail receives the STRICTEST ATTENTION IN KEMP'S FACTORY.

## KEMP'S STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS

are prepared with the finest materials, and are second to none.

DELIVERED FREE IN BOMBAY, PACKED FREE FOR TRANSPORT.

KEMP & CO., LD., { SASSOON HOUSE, } BOMBAY.

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## To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

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INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS for WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

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*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

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CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for,
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

---

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis, guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

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# REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

## FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

| | Steel. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Gold. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Crown Glass | 5 | 16 | 25 |
| Fine Quality Pebbles | 8 | 20 | 32 |
| Marcks & Co's. Pebbles | 12 | 24 | 45 |
| Dr. Menist's Pebbles | 16 | 28 | 50 |

## SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Crown Glass | 5 | 16 | 35 |
| Fine Quality Pebbles | 10 | 20 | 40 |
| Marcks & Co's. Pebbles | 12 | 24 | 50 |
| Dr. Menist's Pebbles | 16 | 25 | 60 |

## SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Crown Glass | 5 | 14 | 28 |
| Fine Quality Pebbles | 10 | 18 | 35 |
| Marcks & Co's. Pebbles | 12 | 24 | 45 |
| Dr. Menist's Pebbles | 16 | 28 | 50 |

## VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

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# PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

## NOVELTIES FOR THE TEETH.

FRAGRANT, FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE.
Antiseptic, Cleansing, Refreshing.
Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PHILLIPS CHERRY TOOTH PASTE | Per pot. Re. | 1 0 |
| CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER, Rose Scented | Per tin. " | 0 14 |
| PARMA VIOLETS TOOTH POWDER. | | |

A Very Recherche Dentifrice. Per tin. Re. 0-12.

TOOTH-BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS.
TOOTH BRUSH STANDS—TOOTH PICKS. etc., etc.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

---

# INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

---

TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists.
MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MILLOWNER'S ASSOCIATION.

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Millowner's Association will be held on MONDAY, 30th October, 1899, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of further discussing the question of working short time in the Bombay Mills.

Millowners, not members of the Association, are also invited to attend.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

Bombay, 21st October, 1899.

NOTICE.
MATHERAN.
PLAGUE MEASURES.

ATTENTION is INVITED to the orders of Government in the "Government Gazette" of the 12th October, 1899.

2. (a) Persons other than those who may reside in private houses or hotels in Matheran and (b. servants, who come from infected areas are liable to detention in a Quarantine Camp, unless provided with the certificates specified in the Government Notification.

3. The detailed rules may be seen at the Neral Station, Dastoorie and Superintendent's Office.

M. COLLIE, MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Matheran.

WADIA MILLS, LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the "Wadia Mills, Limited" will be held on MONDAY, the 30th October, 1899, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolutions :—

(i). That the whole of the assets and properties of the Company be made over to Messrs. Jairam Narronjee Sons Co., the late Agents of the Company in full satisfaction of their claims against the Company, they undertaking to pay all the liabilities of the Company including costs of liquidation and legal expenses, stamp, registration charges, &c., of and incidental to the assignment and conveyance of the said assets and properties to them.

(2). That the Liquidators be and they are authorized to assign, transfer and convey to the said firm of Jairam Narronjee Sons & Co., or to their nominees all the assets and properties of the Company in accordance with 1st resolution.

KHIMJI JAIRAM NARRONJI,
P. S. KHAREGAT
Liquidators.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1899.

REMEMBER
MADON, SONS & CO.,

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 39, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY the 6th proximo, at 3 P.M. to confirm the Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on THURSDAY the 19th instant, already POSTED to the Shareholders.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th October, 1899.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885

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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

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SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in Makoond Goojar Street, Old Fish Market, or Bhajee Pala Street, and at Mathurpakhady at Mazagon.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the respective premises on the days hereunder mentioned by order of Bai Sundrabai, widow of Ramchandra Waso deo Moorarjan, the surviving trustee, under an indenture of trust, dated the 29th day of August, 1896, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Abdul Tyab Futayally, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of March, 1890, and made between the said Abdul Tyab Futayally of the one part and the late Wassudeo Ballajee of the other part, the undermentioned landed properties, viz :—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1899, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage built thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Makoond Goojar Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 294 and 295, new No. 7887, and new Survey No. 4580, containing by admeasurement 291 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 7937 and Street Nos. 97 to 107, and formerly and now occupied by the said Abdul Tyab Futayally and his tenants, and bounded on the east by a gully and thereafter the properties of Alibhai Noorbhai and other Borahs, on the west by a sweeper's passage and the property of Mogul Haji Nimaji, on the north by the said Makoond Goojar Street, and on the south by a mosque called Musjid Noor.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th day of October, 1899, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 2.

All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing on the fazundari ground, situate on the north side of Old Fish Market or otherwise called Bhajee Pala Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under old No. 7, and new Ward No. 746 and Street No.—containing by admeasurement 94 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 1164, new No. 8330, old Survey No. 22-6, and new Survey No. 3750, and assessed under E Ward No. 70 and Street Nos. 23 and 21, and bounded on the east by the said Shaik Booran Camodin Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Abdool Rahiman Shaik Mahomed Sunday, and on the south by the house of Shaik Fakroodin bin Shaik Mohidin Soobedar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Walkeshwar Road, next to the Parsee Fire Temple, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order, open side brougham and circular brougham in good order, windproof lamps, &c., the property of M. N. WADIA, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, rich glassware and crockery, windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, carpets, &c., the property of W. P. JOHNSON, Esq.

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SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIK BOORAN CAMODIN STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Rahimutbai, widow of Khoja Noormahomed Goolamhusen, and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Hamine Alli Mahomed, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of September, 1897, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Shaik Booran Camodin Street, outside the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 121 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 1164, new No. 8330, old Survey No. 22-6, and new Survey No. 3750, and assessed under E Ward No. 70 and Street Nos. 23 and 21, and bounded on the east by the said Shaik Booran Camodin Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Abdool Rahiman Shaik Mahomed Sunday, and on the south by the house of Shaik Fakroodin bin Shaik Mohidin Soobedar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Walkeshwar Road, next to the Parsee Fire Temple, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order, open side double-seated brougham, bay Arab horse, set of harness, etc., the property of K. F. MODY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN HORMUSJEE STREET, LOWER COLABA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mrs. A. M. Pereira, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4 p.m., the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece of fazundari ground containing by admeasurement 302 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the north side of Hormusjee Street at Lower Colaba, in the sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 755 and 756 and Street Nos. 9 and 11, Hormusjee Lane, and bounded on the east by the properties of Cawasjee Nowrojee Ghee-walla, on the west partly by the property of Gunnesh Bhat and partly by the property of Rustomji Daver, on the north partly by the property of Gunnesh Bhat, partly by the property of Gunnesh Bhat and partly by the property of Cawasjee Nowrojee Gheewalla, and on the south by the said Hormusjee Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th October, 1899.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING STOCK IN TRADE OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES, &c., &c., WELL WORTH ATTENTION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Adamally and Sons, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., and on the following days, at No. 109, Meadows street, Fort, (opposite to the old Oriental Bank), consisting large vases and jars, wall plates, bowls, tea sets, travelling sets, plates, buttons, solitaires, silk embroidered folding screens, beaded door curtains, window chicks, wall screens, inlaid work panels, dish and plate mats, fancy lanterns, umbrellas, ivory puzzles, cigar cases, inkstands, paper cutters, shoe horns, napkin rings, punkhas, fans, laquered-ware boxes, caskets, teapoys, work table, Japanese trays, toys, shop shelvings, tables, chairs, cupboards, show cases, and sundry other articles.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

Also THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting of copper and brass pots and silver buttons,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th October, 1899.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of piece-goods, twists and other articles, &c.

A quantity of piece-goods, such as shirtings, choccies, jacconetts, lappets, dorias, sarries, &c.

A quantity of country made goods, such as chudders, checks, &c.

A few dozens of coloured stockings.

On account of the concerned—

A few dozens tins of apples.

About 40 bags tapioca.

1 bale twine.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th October, 1899.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW CAZEE STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Goolam Hoosein Hasson Ally, Abdul Ally Husson Ally and Sulemanjee Hasson Ally, under the power of sale reserved by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of December, 1888, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, chawl or range of buildings thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New Cazee Street, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 825, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 95, containing by admeasurement in breadth 20 feet, and in length 60 feet, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east, by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west, by the said Cazee Street, on or towards the north, by the house of Shaik Mahomed Shaik Abdulla, and on or towards the south, by a public Banian Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Thakordas, Dhurmsey, Cama, and Hormasjee, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sir Tharia Topan's bungalow, No. 81, Tarel Road, the valuable and handsome teakwood plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockery ware, pictures and oleographs, handsome table ornaments, one Winchester repeating rifle, one six chamber revolver by Tolley, one handsome strong glass-fronted miniature rubber-tyred open quarters brougham on C spring, one handsome strong mail phaeton in very good order, one handsome very powerful bay Arab horse, 14-3, 6 years old, quiet in harness, one handsome strong grey Arab horse, aged, goes well in harness, sets of plated mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. AHMEDBHOY LADAK.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N.B.—The property of another Gentleman—

1 handsome strong chestnut waler 15 hands, very quiet, goes well in harness.

On FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nawab's Bungalow, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished house-hold furniture, rich crockery and glassware, plated ware, table ornaments, Ditmar's hanging and table kerosine lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of M. A. NAVIN, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view,

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Foreman's quarters, Parel, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge, Devji Canji and others, glass and crockeryware, plateware, one mahogany sweet toned cottage piano by S, Rose and Co., Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, one Singer's sewing machine, English cooking stove, a collection of choice and rare plants, in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of J. G. BOORMAN, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 English built strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order by "Silk and Son."
1 handsome strong dog-cart, in very good order.
1 bay deccanee pony (entire) 13 hands, very quiet, steady, regularly ridden by a lady.
1 grey Arab gelding 14 hands, jumps and goes well and has been hunted, steady, no vice.
1 second-hand strong landau, in very good order (nearly new).
1 powerful bay Australian horse, 6 years, quiet in harness.
1 set of brass mounted single harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, opposite Mount Mary Church, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved french-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plateware, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Ditmar and Hink's table and hanging lamps, rich engravings and pictures, one strong English dogcart, one bay Arab pony, one set of single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Major B. M. GRAYFOOT, I. M. S.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view,

N. B.—The property of Mrs. BROOKS—

1 second-hand English-built victoria, brake attached, thoroughly done up recently, complete with monsoon fittings.

The property of a gentleman—

A thorough-bred Wa

## NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 103 OF 1898.

JESSABHOY ARDESIR DORDEE, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at No. Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

HORMUSJEE JAMSETJEE MEHTA, also of Bombay, aforesaid, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Deolali Camp, in the Nasik District, SAMSUDIN MAHOMEDALLY also of Bombay, aforesaid, Borah Inhabitant, residing at No. 5, Sheik Abdool Rahiman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and RATANJI JAMASJI MISTRY, also of Bombay, aforesaid, Parsi inhabitant, residing temporarily at Bandora, in the Thana District.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of March, 1899, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court-House, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of November, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants in all that piece or parcel of lease hold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and buildings erected and built by Hormusji Jamsetji Mehta, and now standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Mody Bay Estate, at Campta Street, in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 337 1-8 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North, partly by the land formerly in the occupation of Purbhudas Dulubhboy, but now the property of Purbhudas Ladhabhoy, and partly by vacant land, belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the South, by Campta Street, on or towards the East, by vacant land, belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the West, by vacant land, which formerly was vacant, and belonged to the said Trustees, but now the property of the said Hormusji Jamsetjee Mehta, and which said land and premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 8420, and which said dwelling-house is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under Ward No. 2718, and Street No. 33.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI and MOTILAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 14 K. Sirdars Building, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 6th day of September, 1899.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

## BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£300,000
HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombasa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Fergere,
LONDON 52 —Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER
CAPITAL ...Frs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principa Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Toqns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof. Wealthy travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage o heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits gra ., on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce
W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letter of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager,
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... .. 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ..... .. 7,300,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.


## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half Yearly. Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 10 p. c. } 1 bon. } | 1,200 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 00 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,205 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. cr. | 1,140 |
| Commercial | { 10,000 } | 100 | { 100 } | 8 p.c. | 93 |
| Bank of India | { 15,000 } | 100 | { 75 } | | |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra ..... | 1,00,000 | £5 | all | 3 pr. ct. | 80 |
| Charter Bank, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ..... | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 10 pr. ct. | £23 1-2 |
| National Bank of India ..... | 40,000 | £25 | £12 1-2 | 8 pr. ct. | 30 |
| SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES. | | | | Half yearly. | |
| Ahmedabad. | | | | | |
| Advantage ..... | 70 | 1,000 | 000 | Nil | |
| Alliance ..... | 1,500 | 1,100 | all | Nil | 225 |
| Anglo-Indian ... | 1,200 | | 0 | Nil | 28 |
| Asaur Veerjee Mill Ltd. | In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted. | Rs. 500 each | Fully paid up | Rs. 25 12 1-2 | nom. |
| Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld. | | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | |
| Baroda S. & W. Co., Ld. (Belary) ..... | 971 | 60 | all | 9 per ct. | 1,001 |
| Berar Manfg Co., Ld ..... | 2,750 | 550,000 | 200 | 12 1-2 | 175 |
| Bombay Unified ..... | 90 | 1,00 | 1,000 | Nil | 350 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.... | 90 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs 20 | 460 |
| Bombay Na tional Manfg. Co., Ld ..... | 500 | 1,00 | 1,000 | | 90 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.80 | 400 |
| Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd ..... | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10 per ct. | 1,000 |
| Central India.. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.50 | 1,765 |
| China Mills Co. Ld ..... | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.3. | 421 |
| City of Bombay Mills ..... | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.25 | 550 |
| Coimbatore S. and W ..... | 6,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr ct. | 125 |
| Connaught Mills ..... | 630 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 550 |
| Colaba Land & Mills ..... | 4,000 | 700 | ... | Rs. 10 | 410 |
| Coorla Mills .. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 2. | 460 xd |
| Currimbhoy Mills ..... | 80 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs50 | 000 |
| David Mill ... | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.30 | 3 0 |
| Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..... | 400 | 250 | all | dvdRs20 | 235 |
| Dhun Mills..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 1.0 |
| Empress ..... | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 300 |
| Framjee Petit.. | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 300 |
| Hindustan ..... | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 275 |
| Hingughat Mills ..... | 700 | 500 | 500 | 46 | 670 |
| Howard and Bulloughs ... | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 525 |
| Hope Mills..... | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 450 |
| Hyderabad ..... | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 1,183 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 100 |
| Indian Manfg... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 30 | 440 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld..... | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs 50 | 500 |
| James Greaves. | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 460 xd |
| Jaffer Alli ..... | 600 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs 20 | 220 |
| Jamshedji Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 2.0 | 250 | Nil | 125 |
| Jeeraj Bailoo.. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | no dvd | 450 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld..... | 8,430 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 300 |
| Khandesh ..... | 27,500 | 1,500 | 1,000 | dvdRs65 | 125 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co.... | 21,000 | 250 | 250 | 65 | 500 xd |
| Khatao Mackunjee ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs35 | 430 |
| Leopold ..... | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | dvdRs.5 | 115 |
| Lord Reay Mfg. | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 200 |
| Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 000 |
| Madras United | 356 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 100 | 2,500 |
| Mahalaxmee... | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 80 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) ..... | 8,400 | 500 | 500 | pr ct. | ... |
| Manockjee Petit ..... | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | vd 60 | 1,670 |
| Mohanlal K. Parekh & Mfg Co. Ld. Amraoti ..... | 300 | 100 | 115 | dvdRs15 | ... |
| Managon ..... | 5,000 | 250 | ... | dvdRs. 5 | 10 |
| Morarji Goculdass..... | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs15 | 1,200 |
| Mysore S & M. Co., Ld ..... | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | dvdRs15 | 200 |
| Madura Mills.. | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | ... |
| National ..... | 500 | 1,00. | 1,030 | Nil | pa 52 |
| New Great Eastern..... | 11,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 135 |
| Oriental ..... | 15,725 | 625 | 25 | dvd Nil | 30 |
| Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld). | 742 | 1, | 1,000 | dvdRs50 | 625 |
| Queen Mills ... | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs20 | 525 |
| Ripon Mills ... | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 700 |
| Saraswati Mills ..... | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 500 |
| Sassoon..... | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs2) | 450 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs75 | 1,500 |
| Soonderdas ... | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs30 | 350 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 100 |
| Southern Maharatta..... | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | dvRs 12½ | 240 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 2.0 | Rs. 15 | 225 |
| Standard Mills Co..... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 145 |
| Star of India ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 660 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs25 | 550 |
| Sassoon and Alliance ..... | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs 20 | 280 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.... | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | |
| Union Mills Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs 20 | 230 |
| Venishanker Lukhmidas Manufacturing Co. Ld.. | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs40 | 410 xd |
| Victoria Mills.. | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 160 |
| Western India, Wadhwan City | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs50 | 260 |
| Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld. ..... | 400 | 50 | all | dvdR. | 25 |
| Wadia Mills ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | s1 | ... |
| PRESS COMPANIES. | | | | Yearly. | |
| Akbar ..... | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 125 | 1,300 x1 |
| Albert Ginning Co. ..... | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 410 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) ..... | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 80 | 725 |
| Bellary ..... | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14 x | 165 |
| Bhownuggar City Press & Manfg. Co.Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 275 |
| Bombay Cotton Breeding Compore Press Co., Ld ..... | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Nil. | 0 |
| Broach City Press Co., L. | 500 | 200 | 200 | dvd Rs30 | 180 xd |
| Colaba ..... | 600 | 200 | 200 | dv Rs 20 | 200 xd |
| East India ..... | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | dvdRs 15 | 315 |
| Elphinstone Manufacturing Co. Ld ..... | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 1,350 |
| Hangaum ..... | 400 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 9 | 60 |
| Fort ..... | 150 | 8,300 | 500 | dvd Rs20 | 630 |
| French ..... | 300 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs40 | 510 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy .. | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvd Rs35 | 340 xd |
| Hingoli Press Co. Ld .... | 700 | 100 | 100 | Rs 17 | 133 xd |
| Khangaum ... | 240 | 450 | 450 | dvdRs 80 | 475 xd |
| Mahuva Press Co., Ld..... | 300 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 225 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld ... | 300 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 55 |
| Mercantile ..... | 600 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 5 | 60 |
| Mofussil Co ... | 125 | 400 | 400 | dvd Rs3. | 385 |
| Munmar M..... | 000 | 250 | all | dvd Rs20 | 180 |
| New Berar..... | 00 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs50 | 430 xd |
| New Indian .... | 00 | 125 | 125 | dv Rs12½ | 130 xd |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 00 | 20 | 165 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) .... | 500 | 500 | 70 | 30 | 340 xd |
| Sassoon..... | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 340 xd |
| Sind and Punjab Co. ..... | 100 | 1,00 | 1,000 | 125 | 585 |
| Sind ..... | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 20 | 1,800 |
| Sora b Woollen Mills ..... | 200 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 310 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 37 | 200 | all | 1 | 75 |
| Volkart..... | ... | 000 | .. | Rs 80 | 900 |
| RAILWAY COMPANIES. | | | | | |
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock ..... | ... | £100 | ... | ... | ... |
| B. B. & C. I R. Co. New £12 Shares ..... | ... | £10 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.... | 500 | 500 | .. | 4 pr. ct. | 572 1-2 |
| Tapti Valley Ry. Co..... | 500 | 500 | ... | 4 pr. ct. | 470 |

THE Ministerial crisis has been ended by the definite retirement of General Polavieja from the War Ministry and the appointment of General Azcarraga to succeed him. All the other Ministers retain their portfolios. General Azcarraga has declared that in taking office he does not pledge himself to reduce the military expenditure by any definite sum.

THE *North-German Gazette* publishes the following. The Governor of the Cameroons reports that on Aug. 25 Captain Kampfe, with a body of Protectorate troops, for a second time marched into the Tibati country, and captured the native usurper. The Governor further announces that the insurgent Bulis made raids into Kribi, but were driven back after several days' fighting by the forces under Baron Malzan, who was slightly wounded. The German war vessel Habicht had been despatched at an earlier date with thirty police in order to protect the Europeans at Kribi and Great Batanga. The situation is not disquieting.

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 57m. Sun sets, 5h. 31m. High water, 3-20m., 3-0a. Low water, 9-32m., 8-41a.
Arrival of H. E. Lord Sandhurst, Victoria Terminus, 7-35 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.
Departure of R. I. M. S. Canning.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following paper will be read:—"Sanitary Ordinances of ancient India," by Rao Bahadur Rangnath Sadashiv Jayakar."

THEFT ON BOARD THE CLYDE.—Arthur Rumble, a steward on board the steam-ship Clyde, has made a report to the police that some time between 9 o'clock on Sunday morning and 6 a.m. the following day, a box containing a gold ring valued at Rs. 28, and a currency note for Rs. 10 was stolen from the fore peak.

TRANSFER OF LIFE PRISONERS.—Yesterday morning the British India Steam Navigation Company's steam ship Dumra arrived in Bombay from Karachee with thirty-eight life prisoners on board. The convicts were handed at the Prince's Dock, where they were taken charge of by Constable Anderson of the Bombay Reserve Police and escorted to the Victoria Terminus station. The prisoners were entrained in the middsy passenger train and despatched to the Thana jail.

A PARSEE RUN OVER BY A TRAM CAR.—Framjee Eduljee, a Parsee clerk, who resides at Tardeo was, yesterday afternoon, run over by a tram-car at the Elphinstone Circle and sustained serious injuries to his body. He was conveyed in a gharry to the J. J. Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from compound communated fracture of the left leg and several abrasions on his body. The injured leg was amputated below the knee and he was detained in the hospital.

DAMAUN NEWS.—Mr. Francis Mowgao, LL. B., (Coimbra), the newly appointed Judge, arrived at Damaun on Sunday and took charge on Monday morning, of the duties of the District Judge of Damaun, from Mr. Francis Moniz, the Assistant District Judge. During the last week two Machis and one Mangela died of plague at Machiwada, outside the Fort in Upper Damaun, and a Mahomedan died of plague at Varkoond. Mr. Nagindas Doolubhdas, a native of Upper Damaun, who is a millowner in Bombay, has sent bags of parched rice and gram, which are being daily distributed among the poor through his agent, Mr. Jamnadas Vertial.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Sullivan charged Morarji Bunchordas, a broker, with having on the 23rd instant, attempted to commit suicide by taking opium. Mr. Dadyseth, barrister-at-law, who defended the accused, said his client admitted the charge laid against him and pleaded for mercy. His mother-in-law wanted him to live with her and in order to induce him to do so she gave out that he was a damaged character. He now promised not to repeat the offence. Replying to the Magistrate the accused stated that he had no other relatives. His worship sentenced him to one month's simple imprisonment, remarking that it would keep him out of the way of his mother-in law, at least for some time.

DEATH WHILE IN POLICE CUSTODY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday afternoon, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Cashinath Abba, a goldsmith, aged twenty-two years. The deceased resided with a relative at Nowrojii Hill, Dongree. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning deceased in company of a woman named Baya, with whom he had been on intimate terms, was going along Chinch Bunder Road, Dongree, when near Nursey Keshawji's Fonutain, they were accosted by a policeman doing duty at the locality. The sepoy interrogated them as to where they were going at that hour and what the bundle which they were carrying contained. As they could not give a satisfactory explanation they were taken in custody and placed before a European police officer, who ordered an enquiry to be made into the matter. The property found in the bundle consisted of a few copper pots and pieces of wearing apparel. Deceased and the woman were then being conveyed to the Masjid Bunder Police Chowkey, when the man complained of pain in the chest and became ill. He was conveyed in a semi-conscious state to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, who made an autopsy of the body, was of opinion that death was due to sudden failure of the heart's action. The jury returned a verdict of death accordingly.

SWIMMING EXHIBITION AT GIRGAUM.—An attractive and successful swimming exhibition was given on Saturday, in the Girgaum Bath, in aid of the fund for the relief of cattle in the famine stricken districts of Gujrat. Mr. Gordhan Satapula, the proprietor of the Girgaum Swimming Bath, issued invitations to some of the well known expert Parsee and Hindu amateur swimmers of Bombay to give an exhibition and they cheerfully responded to the call. Mr. Ardeshir Green being among the number. Mr. Gordhandas Tejpal presided. The programme included nearly forty feats and each was skilfully performed by the swimmers. Mr. Ardeshir Green especially giving a very attractive display. Miss Lilawati, Messrs. Taraporwalla, Billimoria, Bhagwanias and Shankar Janardhan also took part. The programme was repeated on Sunday before an influential and crowded gathering, Mr. Govardhandas Tejpal again presiding. At the close of the performance Mr. K. Tata referred to the remarkable swimming powers of Mr. Ardeshir Green, the disciple of the late lamented swimmer Mr. Pandia. Mr. Green was the first person on this side of Gujrat to beat the previous record in India by swimming from Dumas to Randir, a distance of nealy twelve miles, in May 1890. He was gratified to find that his friends and admirers had contributed a substantial sum to present him with a gold medal and a purse as a token of their appreciation of his ability. Mr. Kaikhosroo Kabrajee on behalf of the friends and admirers requested the President to hand the medal and purse to Mr. Green. Amidst great applause, Mr. Green was garlanded and the gold medal was pinned on his breast.

EXTENSION IN THE SUBURBS.— A correspondent writes:—The question of extending the limits of Bombay northward into the suburbs is an old subject on which much has been said but little has been done. Thanks, however, to the energy and enterprise of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., the old village of Andheri in Salsette, now known as Murzbanabad, has been considerably developed within the last two years and is dotted along the main road with suburban bungalows which might be the envy of rich folks residing in more pretentious ones in congested and sewer-poisoned Bombay. On Sunday last, a large number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen assembled in Murzbanabad to partake of Mr. Murzban's hospitality. He has built another pretty house there, and he invited the house-owners of the place and a few friends to be present at the house-warming ceremony in connection with which a sumptuous banquet was provided. Costly preparations had been made by Bombay caterers and a large number of covers were laid for ladies and gentlemen under a shamianah, specially constructed for the occasion. At the close of the banquet, several speeches were made in praise of Mr. Murzban's energy. Mr. Shapurjee Byramjee Katrak, one of the speakers at the banquet, said he had been requested to state, on behalf of gentlemen whose bungalows were now being built on sites beyond the present limits of Murzbanabad, that they desired very much that their properties should be included in that honoured and auspicious name and that they intended to take the necessary steps to attain that object. Mr. Murzban was modesty itself in replying to the toast of his health, remarking that he had done no more than his duty to his fellow-men.

## RETURN OF THE TRANSPORT SECUNDRA.

THE transport Secundra, Captain W. W. Allen, which sailed from Bombay on the 17th ultimo for Natal, with the 42nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery and Veterinary Hospital, returned to Bombay yesterday. She arrived at Natal on the 4th instant and after disembarking the troops, she left again on the 7th instant for Bombay. She made a fine passage both going and returning. After anchoring in port a large number of carpenters and coolies were despatched on board from the Government Dockyard, under Mr. King, and the work of removing the fittings was at once begun. After this has been completed, she will commence loading for Calcutta.

THE Hired Transport Lalpoora arrived at Colombo from Durban, on Sunday bound for Calcutta, with soldiers of the Royal Irish Rifles, invalided back from the seat of war.

THE "Petite Republique" says that the reports received by the Minister of War regarding the expenditure on the French expedition to Madagascar, which have just been submitted to the Budget Commission, reveal grave irregularities on the part of General Mercier.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

### ILLNESS OF PROFESSOR MAX MULLER.

THE *Indian Spectator* thus refers to the illness of Professor Max Muller: It is with absence of dismay that we learn of the serious illness of Professor Max Muller. He was resting abroad, after prolonged literary labours, when the stroke fell upon him suddenly. The specialist in attendance threatened grave consequences, and ordered his patient home without a day's delay. In London, however, another eminent specialist has taken a less gloomy view of the case. We hope the worst is over by this time, and that the grand old interpreter between the East and the West will be spared to both civilizations. He has done more for India and for Europe than many a more favoured worker hedged round by official or clerical infallibility.

### THE WATER SUPPLY.

With regard to the appointment of a committee to consider the scanty supply of water in Bombay, the "Gujerati" says: The Standing Committee has at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner appointed a sub-committee to consider the steps to be taken to ensure a better supply of water to the public. If Municipal records were hunted up with care, it would be found that similar committees had been appointed in the past. The last that we remember was the one appointed by the Corporation at the instance of the late Hon. Mr. Javerlal to consider the question of the due distribution of water in the city. What that committee did no one knows. We have now one more committee to report upon the subject in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner and the Water Engineer. Till its inquiries are over, the suffering inhabitants must quietly wait. It is not altogether quite pleasant to contemplate the future prospect, if their inquiries last as long as those of the now forgotten and defunct committees.

### PLAGUE MEASURES IN POONA.

With reference to the reply of Government to the petition of the citizens of Poona, praying Government to alter most of the routine plague measures of disinfection, examination, removal of contacts, &c., the "Indu Prakash" says it is highly unsatisfactory and adds: Most of our plague measures are barren of any good result, and moreover, their adoption has been a matter of such hap-hazard opinion and official idiosyncracies, that it is difficult to say what general principles underlie them. The absence of any central control cancelling uniformity of policy has aggravated the situation. The fact is, our plague policy has become official-ridden; vested interests have grown along with its development, from whose evil influence Government now find it difficult to free itself. This, we believe, is the real secret of the unsatisfactory reply vouchsafed by Government to the Poona petitioners. What we want is a man at the head, with a will of his own, energy to enforce that will, and the courage to act up to his convictions. The present administration hopelessly lacks in all these elements essential for dealing with grave crisis like those of the plague. It is hopeless to expect, under these circumstances, either redress or wisdom or energy.

### INOCULATION.

The "Rast Goftar" states: Side by side with the recrudescence of plague almost on us, now, the question of inoculation has to be pushed forward more and more. We are glad to note that some of our leading citizens are taking a keen interest in the subject and inducing and winning over people to get themselves inoculated. His Excellency the Viceroy recently got himself inoculated, and we would not hesitate to say that such an illustrious example ought to have no small influence on the minds of the people, to induce them to take advantage of a discovery which the majority of "professionals" declare to be of help in preventing the spread of the epidemic. We hope advantage of it will be taken before it is "too late."

### THE NEW CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

Speaking of the constitution of the new Calcutta Corporation, the "Indian Spectator" writes: The elections to fill the vacancies in the Calcutta Corporation, caused by the resignation of the twenty eight Councillors, have not given satisfaction. Several of the wards had no candidates to elect. Those who have been elected do not seem to be the most influential men in the community. The Anglo-Indian journal "Capital" is so impressed with the fact that it somewhat irreverently likens the reformed Calcutta Corporation to the Kingdom of heaven to which, when the invited guests failed to come, the king sent his servants into the highways and byeways to gather all that there were to be found. The "Indian" is disappointed with the result a fiasco, and holds that it proves conclusively that the situation is one of distress and despair not only to the Councillors that have resigned, but to the people in general.

### PRESIDENT OF THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

Referring to the selection of Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt as the president of the next Indian Congress, the "Indian Spectator" discourses: The nomination of Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt to preside over the ensuing meeting of the Congress at Lucknow marks a wholesome departure from the somewhat narrow principles which have apparently hitherto decided the choice. Mr. Dutta has had valuable administrative experience. He has written much, and some of it very well. Courage of conviction, too, he does not lack. He is not a gushing politician, nor a tearful one either. On one subject, at any rate, namely, the institution of trial by jury, he is not wedded to the *a priori* views which are in such high favour with many of our politicians. He is not an orator, but what matters it, to invert the question of Carlyle, how a man speaks, provided he speaks the truth?

### THE MILL INDUSTRY OF BOMBAY.

The narrow majority by which the resolution for a short time movement was carried at the last meeting of the Mill-owners' Association does not, in the opinion of some of the vernacular journals, bode well for the movement. According to the "Indian Spectator:" If the local Mill-owners cannot agree among themselves, what chance is there of those of the rest of the country, not to speak of China and Japan, being brought round to their views? Some of the members present suggested other remedies, such as prohibiting the export of cotton, as well as food-grains. These, however, as the Chairman pointed out were side-issues, the settlement of which can not be undertaken without regard being had to the interests of the producers concerned. One thing however, seems clear. The mill industry is in a precarious state, and ought to be placed on a certain footing. For this purpose, the co-operation of the Government is as much required, as the action of the Mill-owners themselves. Some months ago, we called attention to the ruinous effects, on the industry, of the system of paying a commission to the agents on production. This must be put an end to by law Government could do something more if they did not stand in awe of the Lancashire manufacturer. As for the Mill-owners themselves, we think they should now direct their energies to supplying the Indian market much more than they do at present.

The "Indu Prakash" remarks: Our mill industry—the pride of the city, and in no small degree, the source of its greatness and glory, has again fallen into one of those chronic critical conditions, which rudely awaken us to the essentially unbusiness-like and economically mischievous principles upon which it has been founded and kept working. The particular crisis of the present hour is especially serious. Attempts of this kind (*i.e.*, short time movement) have been made before this and their history is almost an unbroken record of failures. That is the reason why one feels very sceptical as to the attempt, initiated, by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., materially succeeding to the full extent, which the situation demands—that is, till the existing glut is removed and prices become remunerative again.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes: Tuesday last, the Mill-owners met to face a problem of vital importance and common interest. But the proceedings of the meeting are disappointing to the public and highly derogatory to the understanding of the Bombay Mill-owners. From gentlemen of their business-like propensities, sound common-sense and a ready and shrewd instinct of self-preservation, the public expected better results. Yet the only way out of the difficulty ably and satisfactorily suggested by the Chairman found favour with but a bare majority of them. Some thought that before they approve of the proposition enjoining shorttime working in the Mills, they must persuade all the Mill-owners of India to co-operate with them. Others submitted that the co-operation of Japan was equally necessary for the purpose and, no doubt, some there must have been who must have longed for the co-operation of each and every Mill-owner of the world but who could not give expression to their sentiment, stupid that it was.

The "Rast Goftar" writes: One would have wished to see greater unanimity prevailing at the last meeting of our local Mill-owners. Owing, unfortunately, to an abnormally short supply of raw cotton in Bombay, and inundated yarn market in China, our Mill-industry is confronted with a crisis such as perhaps it has never been called upon to face in the whole course of its history. To persist in working the mills full time, under present circumstances, would mean for most of them certain financial ruin; nor would it be expedient for them to agree to an absolute stoppage. The one alternative before them, as the Chairman of the meeting suggested, is to curtail, for some months, the consumption of cotton and the production of yarn.

The "Gujerati" observes:—The Mill-owners' Association has not shown sufficient foresight and prudence in adopting a faltering attitude with reference to the depressed condition of the mill industry in Bombay. To expect Japanese co-operation in a movement for working short hours is to hope for the impossible. That any Mill-owners should allow immediate considerations of present profit to subordinate the larger interests of the Mill-industry as a whole and even their own ulterior interests is, indeed, to be deplored. Mr. Greaves' resolution to close entirely for two days in the week was eminently practical.

THE Finance Minister on Oct. 3 submitted to the Folkething the Budget for the next financial year, showing an expenditure of 72,200,000 kroner and a revenue of 72,900,000.

## THE FAMINE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE Government issued a further report in connection with the measures they are taking to relieve the scarcity and famine now prevailing in the Bombay Presidency. It says:—

During the week ending 14th instant there was more or less rain in all the districts of the Presidency except Surat, Nasik and Ratnagiri. The fall was generally light and of no consequence except in the district of Kanara, five talukas of Dharwar, two of Belgaum and one of Satara, where it ranged from half an inch to 2 inches 23 cents. The prospects of the standing kharif crops have on the whole become worse, and more rain is urgently

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24.

An extra allotment was made yesterday in London of Telegraphic Transfers on Bombay, amounting to Rs. 20,000, at 1s. 4 5-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols dropped 1-4 per cent. yesterday, to 104 1-16. French Rents remained at 100 1-4; Paris Exchange on London at 25·27 1-2 fcs.; Indian Sterling Loan at 112 1-2; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £63 9-16. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 26 5-8d. per oz.; and in New York the value of the metal was unchanged at 58 1-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 3-8 cent. less, at 4,°6 3-4 dollars. Some £75,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England.

The Sheep Skin Sales closed yesterday, with a firm and active demand; Madras were 1 to 2d. higher, and Bombay 1 1-2 to 2d. The total quantity sold was 630,000.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, Surats firm, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 14,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans advanced 1-32d., to 4d. per lb.; and American Arrivals 1-64d. in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 29-32d. for October, and 3 55-64d. for February-March delivery. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16 cent., to 7 5-16 cents per lbs.; January Futures 7 points, to 7·06 cents, and April 8 points to 7·12 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 51,000 bales.

Locally, the Cotton market has continued quiet. The mills bought 925 bales, and besides this no business was reported.

The Receipts of Produca into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 3,099 | bales. |
| Wheat | 3,156 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 4,515 | " |
| Rapeseed | 6,670 | " |
| Gingelly seed | 4,842 | " |
| Castorseed | 883 | " |
| Rice | 15,773 | " |

FREIGHTS are quiet; rates are unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was no business reported either way, and rates closed at their opening level, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand....1s. 4 1-8d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic....1s. 4 3-32d. | " |
| Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 3-8d. | " |
| Francs .....1·72 1-4 | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates were given to-day at 94 1-2 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per cents, 94 5-8 for the Settlement, and 90 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES are dull, and prices stationary.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 437 tons, Captain J A Robertson, sailed yesterday, for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs T M Osborne, Mr A P Dias, Mr Barnes, and 100 deck.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mozaffari, 1,347 tons, Captain J Griffin, arrived in harbour on Monday, from Suez, 10th October, with a general cargo, and 2 deck passengers. The Captain reports that a drowning native seaman was picked up from the sea between Suez and Aden, and was landed at the latter port.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in Bombay, yesterday, from Karachi 21st October, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Miss Reynolds, Mr Brown, Mr Blackman, Mrs Buckle, Mr Harrison, Mr Gardett, Lieut White, Mrs Murray and 2 children, Mrs Kennealy, Mr Socheves, Mr Baboo Ghose, Mr Pillay, and 600 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar, 6th October, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Karimjee, Mr Allibhoy and child, Mrs Nowrojee and child, Mr Hussonally, Mr and Mrs Mohomedally and child, Mr and Mrs Mahomedbhoy, Mr Yusufally, Mr H B Mahomed, Mr T L Bhose, Mr C E Moore, Mr J M DeCruz, Mr S William, Mr Bandanally, Mrs Jiwanjee and 2 children, Dr Rahimtoola, Captain W T Potts, Captain Stebbing, Dr Smith, Mrs French and 3 children, Mr J C Bennett, Mr D'Souza, and 280 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | Haidari | 1563 | Clarke | Kobe | 27-10 | B & P S N Co |
| O | Hiroshima Maru | 2015 | Yoshizawa | Japan | | N Y Kaisha |
| P | Lindenfels | 1862 | Kennewegg | Antwerp | 28-10 | G & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pozani | | 553 | Fukker | Shownagar | 21-10 | Shprd & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Manilla | 2380 | Gavino | Genoa | 10-11 | F Baldovino |
| 2 | Australia | 2202 | Tait | Liverpool | 1-11 | W & A G & Co |
| 3 | Imperator | 4140 | Klausberger | Trieste | 1-11 | A L S N Co |
| 5 | Clyde | 2198 | Denny | China | 24-10 | P & O Co |
| 6 | Seiazie | 2938 | Alegre | Aden | 24-10 | M Maritimes |
| 9 | Sultan | 1731 | Bohrsouth | Zanzibar | 27-10 | F Heyer |
| 10 | Amana | 2160 | Carr | Dunkirk | 30-10 | K N & Co |
| 12 | Egypt | 4178 | Langbourne | London | 4-11 | P & O Co |
| 13 | Nankin | 2557 | Bennett | Shanghai | 25-10 | P & O Co |

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mozaffari | 2303 Tons gross | | B & P S N Co |

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·7s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Mozaffari s | Griffin | Suez, Oct 10. |
| 21 | Goa s | Gimblett | Zanzibar, Oct 6. |
| | Secundra s | Allen | Natal. |
| | Dumra s | Russell | Karachi, Oct 21. |

DEPARTURES.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Clyde s | Denny | Shanghai. |
| | Salazie s | Allegree | Marseilles. |
| | Kola s | Robertson | Karachi, &c. |

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Goa, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Secundra, for Calcutta.
" Manilla, for Genoa, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 24.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—5 cases provision Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Yarra s—50 cases wine D Cowasjee; 5 cases liqueor, Hormasjee Merwanjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—1 case perfumed spirit T Akbarally; 3 cases glassware Adam Sajun; 2 cases perfumed spirit K Gangjee; 2 cases glass bangles Framjee Ardaser Davur and Co; 28 cases glass bangles A G Woodbhoy; 10 cases soap; 1 case perfumed spirit T Akbarally; 79 cases writing paper Abdool Hoosein Russoolbhoy; 2 cases soap Hajee Jan Mohomed Latiff.

Imperator s—52 bales writing paper 12 bales printing paper K Abdool Hoosein; 20 bales writing paper E Mohomedally; 64 bales writing paper A H Russoolbhoy; 27 bales paper D R Umrigar and Co; 20 cases writing paper Abdool Hoosein Russoolbhoy.

FROM VENICE.

Vindobona s—21 cases earthenware Jaffer Runmull

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—35 bales wool Doongersee Nagjee; 173 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales wool Carrimbhoy Nanjee; 108 bales wool G Vulubdass; 12 bales wool Esmal Oomer; 69 bales wool E Noor Mahomed; 2,000 cwt bonemeals A H Cassum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—2,000 cwt bonemeal Ahmed Hajee Cassum and Co; 260 cwt buffallo horns R Fazal.

FOR GLASGOW.

Australia s—2,000 cwt bone meal Ahmed H Cassum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—62 cases gum F Fischer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—2,000 cwt linseed and 1,000 cwt rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Amana s—1,000 cwt bonemeal and 2,000 cwt crushed bones Ahmed Hajee Cassum and Co; 100 bales hemp John L Kersten and Co.

Lindenfels s—2,001 cwt rapeseed Owen and Okell; 200 bales hemp Isaac Wright and Co; 1,300 cwt myrabollams Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton fly and 75 bales cotton dropping N M Tejpal; 225 bales hemp Seervai and Chinoi; 4000 cwt rapeseed Forbes and Co; 600 cwt gum Kiddie Reeve and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin s—59 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co.

Hiroshima Maru s—522 bales cotton and 103 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hiroshima Maru s—100 bales twist Silas E Sassoon; 72 bales twist Sassoon J David Co.

Nankin s—17 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mozaffari s—700 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha; 330 bales cotton V S H Reddy and Co; 500 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 305 bales cotton Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 3,764 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co; 125 bales cotton F Fischer and Co; 600 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co; 500 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co.

Hiroshima Maru s—305 bales cotton Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 500 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co; 400 bales cotton and 100 bales hemp E D Sassoon and Co.

Haidari s—570 bales cotton Talati and Co; 500 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton A Ezra; 400 bales cotton F Fischer and Co; 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 213 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales cotton R S N Talati and Co; 400 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co; 300 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Clyde s—7 cwt ivory Khoopchand.

## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRAWFORD—October 17, at the Residency, Bangalore, the wife of J A Crawford, Esq., of a daughter.

DIXON—October 16, at Allahabad, the wife of Charles Hustler Dixon, of a son.

JOLLY—October 14, at Lahore, the wife of Herbert S Jolly, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JOHN—MABERT—October 16, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Agra, by the Rev Fr Pius Lyons, James Angelicus, fifth son of the late Nicholas Anthony John and Mrs John, Agra, to Dulcie Minnie, youngest daughter of the late A S Mabert, Manager, Oil Factory, Manauri, E I R, and grand-daughter of the late Captain John Staples, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

DEATH.

WOLFE—October 16, at Gorakhpur, Frank Gordon, the only child of George Charles Wolfe, Examiner of Accounts, Public Works Department, and of Helen Bertha, his wife, aged 11 years, 8 months and 23 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1899.


THE news from South Africa to hand yesterday is wide as the poles asunder from that which came along the wires in the previous twenty-four hours. In the first place the report that a fresh victory has been gained by the Imperial troops at Glencoe has been contradicted. There has been no victory. We are not assured that there has been no reverse. But we learn from the statement of Mr. Wyndham, the Under-Secretary for War, in the House of Commons, that early on Monday morning large columns of the enemy advanced from the North and West upon General Yule's force in Dundee. This is scarcely an accurate expression, but what it means is sufficiently clear. General Yule, who has succeeded the gallant General Symons in the command at Glencoe, had a detachment at Dundee, a small town connected by a short railway, a few miles in length, with the main line at Glencoe Junction. General Yule found it expedient to recall his troops from Dundee with a view of concentrating his forces at the Junction. A disquieting statement, apparently made by Mr. Wyndham, implies that the British wounded, who are in hospital at Dundee, were left at that station to the care of the Boers. If this be the case, it is evident that the withdrawal must have been made in hot haste, and that there was hardly time to save the detachment before the enemy, whose large numerical superiority is acknowledged, occupied Dundee. This apparent abandonment of the wounded—if it should really have happened—will create a painful feeling throughout the Empire. We must hope that this statement may, in its turn, be contradicted like that of the brilliant sortie and the second victory transmitted by telegraph on Sunday.

It is strange that Mr. Wyndham, while making a statement on the military position in Natal, appears to have been silent as to the result of the second attack on the position at Glencoe. It began on Saturday and appears to have been continued on Sunday and Monday. It is not likely that General Joubert, having at length obtained large reinforcements which gave him a considerable numerical superiority, will desist from an attack upon Glencoe, the possession of which would have an immediate influence on General White's somewhat-precarious position at Ladysmith. It is stated that the Commander-in-Chief is receiving reinforcements from Maritzburg, but there is no mention of the strength or composition of the corps that have joined him. The bulletin of the British losses at Elandslaagte shows that the fighting was fierce, and, considering the numbers engaged, far more murderous than the engagement with Sir Penn Symons at Glencoe. The number of officers killed and wounded is as strangely disproportionate to that of the rank-and-file in the latter action as in the first. The Gordon Highlanders have suffered with exceptional severity. Of the five officers killed, four belonged to that corps, while eight officers, including the Colonel Commanding, Colonel Dick-Cunyngham, V. C., are among the wounded. Only half a battalion, say 400 men, went into action, and of that number 118 men—including, it is to be noted, twenty non-commissioned officers—were killed and wounded. Colonel Chisholme, Commander of the Imperial Light Horse, is among the killed, and nine other officers of the regiment were put *hors de combat*. This was one of the cavalry regiments that three times charged the Boers in the darkness—a condition of things which would make it difficult for the Boer marksmen to concentrate their attention on the officers. It is difficult to see how a regiment, bereft, as the half battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, of four officers killed and eight wounded, can remain a fighting unit. The urgency of supplying the places of the killed and wounded is obvious, and cannot escape the attention of the War Office, but it will take some weeks to send out Commissioned and Non-Commissioned officers from England to Natal. For the moment the important question is: What has been the actual effect of the renewed attack on Glencoe? There is not even an estimate of the losses incurred. Mr. Wyndham's statement makes it clear that, for the time being, General Joubert has established an unquestionable numerical preponderance near Glencoe. That means more fighting, and the fall of more officers. And to what end? The larger part of Natal is in possession of the Boers. At a time when the Transvaal produces little, the more fertile soil and milder climate of Natal provide them with supplies that will be of great value to them, while depriving the troop that have arrived, and in another month will arrive in still larger numbers, from England, of the supplies on which they would have counted if matters had fallen out as they ought to have done.

THE masterly exposition of the present situation in respect of famine, by Mr. Rivaz in the Council last Friday, is calculated to relieve public anxiety. It shows that, as compared with 1896, the area seriously affected is 100,000 square miles, as against 200,000 in the former year, the population of the larger area being 15 millions as against a population of 45 millions. Unfortunately the Native States stand in a much worse position at present than in 1896, when the area affected was eighty thousand square miles, with a population of seven millions. The Native States now affected have an area of 250,000 square miles, with a population of 15 millions. The obligation of supplying relief in Native territory naturally devolves upon the Native administrations, but the Government of India have already intimated that those States which cannot stand the strain will receive loans to enable them to tide over the emergency. Every assistance will be given in the way of advice and the help of expert officers. Returning to British India, we find that the area affected includes five-sixths of the Central Provinces, nearly the whole of the Berars, North Deccan, Gujerat, and the South-East and Central Punjab. Most of the Native States in Rajputana, a large group of Native States in North Bombay, Baroda, a great part of Indore, and some of the minor States in Central India, are seriously affected. The present drought in Rajputana and North Bombay equals in extent and intensity, and perhaps even exceeds, that of 1868, the year in the present century which gives the nearest comparison to the present year. The picture is not all gloom. In the fertile province of Bengal and the eastern part of the North-West Provinces, the food-production of the year will be in excess of the requirements of the population. In 1896 those regions were tried by famine. Burma has an exceptionally large rice crop, of which thousands of tons have during recent months been imported into Bombay. In Madras relief has been obtained by a welcome fall of widely-diffused rain. Since Mr. Rivaz spoke on Friday, there has been rain in Kolhapur, and the Southern Mahratta country, in Poona and the Central Deccan, and along the Western Ghats. Even in Bombay fairly heavy rain fell on Monday night. This will do much to improve the situation, giving promise of adequate rain to start the cold weather crop. We have no longer to contemplate the sky of brass and the blazing sun which troubled the Viceroy in Simla, and made him long for a sight of the cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, which promised the watcher on Carmel an abundant rainfall. At the present time the numbers under relief, according to the latest reports, are:—in Bombay 63,000; in the Punjab 71,000; in the Central Provinces 121,000; in Berar 28,000; in Ajmere-Merwara 70,000: a total of 250,000 throughout British India, as compared with only 5,000 under relief in October 1896. The Member in charge of the Revenue and Agricultural Department is satisfied that there is a sufficiency of food-stock in India as a whole for the requirements of the country up to July next, when it may be hoped the rains of 1900 will have been established. The prices of grain in the famine tracts, and indeed throughout India, are already as high as they were in October 1896, but in Mr. Rivaz' opinion the limit has been reached, and a decline will now set in when the possibilities of importing grain from Bengal and Burma, and from America, are more fully realised. A considerable quantity of foreign wheat has been sold in Calcutta to up-country dealers at rates which would enable it to be laid down at Ajmere, in the very heart of Rajputana, at eight seers the rupee. American maize imported at the close of 1896-97 was eagerly sought after in the Central Provinces and in the Punjab; and there is no doubt that great quantities of American maize can be imported into the stricken districts.

The Government of India will rightly adhere to the policy of abstention from interference with private trade in the matter of grain imports from abroad. That was the course taken, with most satisfactory results, in the famine of 1896-97. The general rule is sound, and we have not the faintest intention of casting doubt upon it. But there have been in the past occasions when a departure from sound principles would have saved the lives of millions of people. At the time when the great famine of 1876-77-78 was in its incipient stage, there was such a demand at Madras for grain at high rates that the farmers of the country sent their whole produce to the port, a distance of 400 miles, and denuded the up-country districts of practically all the food-stock. In a few weeks the oxen, which took the grain to Madras, lay dead on the parched ground, and there were no means of taking wheat to any point beyond Bellary, where the railway then stopped. One hundred and eighty miles of the district of Bellary lay beyond that railway station, and the attempt to send grain to the perishing people in that part of the Collectorate showed that each coolie ate his load in four days. The population moved *en masse* towards Madras, perishing in hundreds of thousands on the way; many who managed to reach the city died in the streets, adding to the horror of an irretrievable situation. Now all is changed. A complete net-work of railways in the Southern Mahratta country relieves that part of India from any possibility of a catastrophe of the kind for the future. Similarly in Orissa, when there was some doubt of the propriety of Government undertaking to send grain into that isolated region, while the famine was apparently only threatening. The hesitation resulted in the death of two millions of people, to whom it was impossible to carry food-stuffs when the rains had set in and placed them out of reach of the then existing means of transport. Mr. Rivaz showed that the estimates of expenditure in direct relief returned by the local Governments point to a probable outlay of one-and-a-half crores of relief up to the 31st March. But he rightly observed that this estimate must be received with caution. We cannot as yet foresee how events will run. There will be, besides, an outlay on loans and advances to agriculturists, and there will, of course, be a falling-off in the Land Revenue collections. The principle of relief that will be adopted will be practically the same as in 1896-97, subject to such emendations as experience has suggested, and the latest Famine Commission has recommended. It is satisfactory to note that in all the provinces relief organization is complete, and can cope with the distress as it arises.

Lord Curzon supplemented Mr. Rivaz' statement with a more general view of the attitude and policy of the Government. His Excellency pathetically complained that in the first year of his office, whilst plague still prevails, famine, which appeared to have passed, is again threatening the country. Government, being warned of the coming scarcity, has been able to form a plan of campaign in advance. His Excellency recognises that, though the afflicted area is unfortunately much too large, it is considerably smaller than the corresponding area of the famine of 1896-97. If the autumnal rains should fall, of which there is now some reason to feel confident, the area of distress will be considerably reduced. In Rajputana the suffering will be in excess of any since the year 1868-9; and in the Central Provinces the ordeal of three years ago may have to be endured again by the cultivators who have scarcely recovered from that visitation. The result of the contraction of the area to be dealt with by the organization of the Government will enable the measures of relief to be applied with greater energy and under more concentrated supervision. The Government will make no experiments; they will simply act upon the acquired experience of the last 25 years,—"which will furnish the pocket-book of field service, with which our soldiers of peace will enter upon their humane and bloodless campaign." His Excellency summarised the action which the Government of India will take in dealing with famine or scarcity. "In our own territories," Lord Curzon said, "we have a four-fold system of operations; in large villages and towns we open poor houses for the reception and sustenance of famished waifs and strays; in country hamlets we distribute gratuitous relief weekly or fortnightly to the sick and aged, the widow and the orphan; we employ tens of thousands of impoverished but willing hands upon relief works, making roads, digging tanks and constructing embankments for future lines of railway." His Excellency seems to be in some doubt as to the readiness of the Native community to help in relieving the suffering caused by famine. If he had been in India three years since he would have known that the desire of the Native public outstripped the characteristic caution of Lord Elgin. They convened meetings to raise funds before the Government of India had authorised any appeal to public benevolence. All the same considerable sums were contributed in this City, in this Presidency, and throughout India, to aid the suffering and the afflicted. Undoubtedly the work of Government was supplemented by Native effort, in co-operation with the Anglo-Indian community, to an extent that must have greatly relieved the anxiety of the officials who were fighting the famine according to the code laid down by Government. Lord Curzon will be amongst us within the next fortnight. His Excellency will then learn, if he has not already done so, that there is a great fund of charity and active benevolence in the various communities constituting the vast populations of India.

IN view of the approaching adjourned meeting of the millowners on Monday next, it may not be uninteresting to exhibit the figures of exports of yarn from Bombay Port to Hongkong and Shanghai for the eight months of the current year. It may be premised that, save Aden and Sind, no other ports in British India have received any considerable imports of Bombay yarn. Practically, then, the increase to be discerned in the total exports of twist is almost wholly confined to China and Hongkong. Against 3,56,329 bales, equal to 14,06,73,943 lbs., in the eight months of 1898, we have had for the corresponding period of the current year 4,58,136 bales of 18,15,97,382 lbs. Of these exports the share of Hongkong and Shanghai may be put down as follows:—

EIGHT MONTHS ENDING AUGUST.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hongkong, | 1899 | 1,76,757 | 7,01,72,030 |
| Do. | 1898 | 1,69,785 | 6,79,16,321 |
| Increase in 1899 | | 6,972 | 27,55,730 |
| Shanghai, | 1899 | 2,15,601 | 8,62,42,450 |
| Do. | 1898 | 1,17,202 | 4,68,77,400 |
| Increase in 1899 | | 98,399 | 3,93,70,050 |

It will be perceived from the above statistics of exports that Shanghai, during the current eight months, has taken 98,399 bales more, with an increase in weight of 393 crore lbs., which practically mean a percentage of 83. Is it surprising if, after this, there is an overstock of 1,90,000 bales in China, most of which is unsold in Shanghai. This is an object-lesson for the millowners, who may be still hesitating to work short-time. Let us hope wiser counsels will prevail next week at their joint deliberations.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander A. G. J. Pilfard, will sail to-day for Vingorla.

RAIN, accompanied by thunder and lighting, fell heavily at Poona on Monday night. Though somewhat late for the crops, the fall is still sure to be very beneficial to late sowings, and ought to help to redeem much of the parched appearance of the fields in the surrounding country.

AT the last criminal sessions at Belgaum Mohidin valad Baban, a Mahomedan, was sentenced by the Sessions Judge to be hanged for committing murder by causing the death of a Christian woman residing at Belgaum. This is the man, it may be remembered, who shot his mistress with his master's revolver, and then stated he had committed the deed with his master's sanction.

A SAD case of poisoning has just occurred at Jhansi. Mr. J. Parsons, a permanent way inspector, being unwell, was prescriber for. He took the medicine sent in by the compounder with fatal results, and an examination of the bottle showed that instead of the mixture it contained a liniment. There had apparently been a mistake in putting on the labels. The widow of the deceased, it is said has put in a claim for Rs. 10,000.

TEN Hindus were last week sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Belgaum to ten years' hard labour each on a charge of committing a dacoity in the Khanapur taluka.

THE golf championship of Queensland has been won for the second year in succession by Dr. Robert Thompson, Dr. Carvasso being second.

AN invention of Australian origin for shutting railway carriage doors has been tried near London. The apparatus enables the guard to close and, if necessary, lock all the doors of a train by simply turning a handle in his van. Compressed air is the agent employed.

EVEN native papers are sometimes disgusted by the malevolent excesses of the Bengali Press. The following note is taken from the "Hindusthan:—"The following is the kind of writing that may truthfully be called mischievous, for it certainly conduces to race hatred. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says:—What a spectacle did the Sialkote shooting affair present! Two soldiers went out shooting in a village. They saw a bird sitting close by a woman. And what did they do? One of the soldiers fired at the bird, but shot the woman in the face, instead! To the soldier, surely the life of the woman did not appear a bit more valuable than of the bird near which she sat, otherwise he could not have acted in such a careless and heartless manner. The above is a typical case and correctly represents the feeling of European soldiers in general towards Indians. The British soldier is certainly not the brute he is represented to be by our contemporary. The man saw a bird and fired at it. Had he seen the woman he certainly would not have fired, but whether she was behind a hedge, or in some way out of sight, some shot struck her in the face, and probably no one was more sorry for the mishap than the soldier himself. The very fact that the villagers did not turn out with lathis and a "fracas" ensue, is a sure sign that they were satisfied that the shooting of the woman was a mere accident. But though they might be satisfied the "Patrika" is not, or rather it seizes the occasion to breed more race hatred. As a mischief-maker our contemporary stands "facile princeps."

A MEASURE unique in the annals of Native States administration has lately been initiated under the commendable advice of Colonel Grey, the guardian of the youthful Nawab of Bhawalpore, with the sanction of the Council of Regency of that State. This is the disposal by private sale of the vast quantity of the personal effects of the late Nawab. This stock comprises quite an armoury of firearms, cycles of every conceivable design in numbers, saddlery, despatch boxes, trunks, dressing bags and cases, suits of clothes in hundreds, wardrobes of wearing apparel, all either never worn or unpacked. These, we are told, are all on view in a large house on the Lahore Mall, and practically a new outfitting establishment on an extensive scale has thus suddenly sprung into existence. If Native magnates can be induced to get over their traditional prejudice against selling the personal effects of their deceased ancestors, instead of storing them away in lumber rooms, a wise step in the direction of economy would be achieved. In the palaces of most Native States are preserved large stores of miscellaneous personal possessions exactly as described above, to be shown to succeeding generations of visitors as evidences of the taste or eccentricity of their collector, or hidden away to perish or be purloined; for it is strictly against immemorial usage for such property to be brought into utilisation by successors. An ancestor of a prominent Punjab Chief visited Calcutta in the pre-railway days. He was a splendid specimen of the grand old type of Chief. One day he called at Manton's establishment in quest of new patterns of guns. It would have ill accorded with his dignity to have made a few selections, so after a few preliminary inquiries, with a sweep of his arm, he announced he purchased the whole display in the shop. The whole was sent up to the State. Not one of the rifles, guns or revolvers was ever used; and a visitor to the State may any day see the whole display laid out on lengthy tables in a huge hall in the old Palace. They are all in a fine state of preservation, and even now are worth a large sum.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says that Dr. von Miquel does not seem to be meeting with any great success in his efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the Government and the Conservatives.

THE sum of 25,000,000 pesetas due to Spain by Germany on account of the latter's acquisition of the Caroline and Ladrone Islands was paid into the Spanish Treasury on Sept. 30. The money will be added to the revenue account under the head of "special resources."

MR. HERBERT SAXELBY, solicitor, of Ironmonger-lane, who was committed for trial from the Mansion-house on the charge of misappropriating trust funds, and who was arrested on a warrant at Rouen by Detective-inspector Cox, died in prison on Saturday morning.

SOME new motor omnibuses made their appearance at Kennington Park on Oct. 2 for their maiden trip to Victoria Station. The buses, which are distinguishable by their bright colours, moved off at a good pace. They seat twenty-six persons—twelve inside and fourteen outside—and the fare charged for the whole distance is 2d. The route taken is Kennington Road, Westminster Bridge Road, and then on by way of Victoria Street to Victoria Station. The starting of the six omnibuses which form the line was signalled by a fanfare of trumpets, and then each passenger was asked to have a glass of wine. Despite the wretched weather the first journeys were accomplished without a hitch, and with a full complement of passengers.

FOLLOWING on the reported extermination of the Foureau-Lamy expedition on the march south from Algeria to Lake Chad, anxiety is now felt here, says the Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post," on behalf of the Gentil expedition, which was to meet the Foureau expedition at the lake. It is feared that the explorer has had serious difficulties with Rabah. Thus the Colonial Department is in the dark as regards all three of the missions which were to converge on Lake Chad. The Foureau-Lamy expedition may, it is true, be established at Air, according to a recent report, but nothing is less certain, and there is still hope for Gentil. There is, of course, no doubt as to mutiny of the third mission under Captain Voulet. The authorities do not even know where the rebels now are, and they fear that they may attack other missions, if such still exist.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—I hear that a well-known Japanese military officer, who was recently despatched to Siberia and who travelled widely all over Asiatic Russia, has presented to his Government an elaborate report on the Trans-Siberian Railway from a military point of view. He speaks of it as quite unfit for any military purpose. On account of the speed with which it has been constructed, the climate and time of the year have been wholly disregarded. The work done in winter was rendered useless in summer, and that done in the summer could not

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### THE SECOND VICTORY AT GLENCOE CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The report that a fresh victory has been gained by the Imperial Troops at Glencoe is untrue.

### THE BRITISH LOSSES AT ELANDSLAAGTE.

The British losses at Elandslaagte amount to 257 killed and wounded. Five officers were killed and thirty wounded; 37 men were killed and 175 wounded, while ten are missing.

KILLED.

The following is a list of officers killed :—

Colonel Chisholme, who was in command of the Imperial Light Horse.

GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

Major H. W. D. Denne.
Lieut. C. G. Monro.
Lieut. J. G. D. Murray.
Lieut. L. B. Bradbury.

WOUNDED.

Those officers who were wounded are :—

Nine officers of the Imperial Light Horse.
Captain Campbell, 21st Field Battery, R. A.
Lieut. Manley, 21st Field Battery, R. A.
Captain Brooke, of the Staff.

DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT.

Captain W. B. Lafone.
Lieut. H. R. Gunning.
Lieut. S. T. Hayley.
Lieut. Greene.

MANCHESTER REGIMENT.

Colonel A. E. R. Curran.
Captain C. C. Melvill.
Captain W. P. E. Newbigging.
Captain D. R. Paton.
Lieut. Banks (? Danks.).

GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

Col. W. H. Dick-Cunyngham, V.C.
Major H. Wright.
Captain J. A. L. Haldane, D.S.O.
Captain A. L. H. Buchanan.
Lieut. M. F. M. Meiklejohn.
Lieut. C. W. McD. Findlay.
Lieut. Hennessy.
Lieut. J. A. Campbell.

ARGYLLSHIRE HIGHLANDERS.

Lieut. J. B. Gillatt.

### GALLANT GORDONS CUT UP.

The losses of the Gordon Highlanders are very heavy. While only half a battalion went into action, 118 men, including 20 non-commissioned officers, were killed and wounded.

Lieut. W. M. J. Hannah, of the Leicestershire Regiment, is among those who were killed in the engagement at Glencoe.

### THE POSITION IN NATAL.

### STATEMENT BY THE UNDER-SECRETARY FOR WAR.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Wyndham (Under-Secretary for War) made a statement regarding the military position in Natal. He said that early this morning large columns of the enemy appeared advancing from the North and West upon General Yule's force at Dundee. He has consequently deemed it expedient to fall back from that position with a view of concentrating his forces at the Glencoe Junction.

### THE BRITISH WOUNDED AT DUNDEE.

It is supposed that the British wounded have been left at Dundee.

### GENERAL WHITE'S POSITION AT LADYSMITH.

General Sir George White, who is in position at Ladysmith, is being reinforced from Maritzburg.

### THE ENEMY IN GREAT STRENGTH.

The enemy is apparently in large numerical superiority.

### THE WAR VOTE ADOPTED.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach's motion to raise seven millions by means of Treasury Bills was adopted by the Commons this evening.

The remaining three millions will be covered by the surplus. Sir Michael further stated that the taxpayer in the Transvaal will be expected to provide a reasonable sum towards the expenses incurred by Great Britain in the war.

### PERIL OF THE BRITISH POSITION AT GLENCOE.

OCT. 24.

The position of the British at Glencoe is watched with extreme anxiety. While an overwhelming force of Boers is surrounding them from the West and the North, it is feared that another force from Waschbank (the next station south of Glencoe) cuts the communication between General White and General Yule, and threatens the latter's rear.

### CABLES ALL DELAYED.

### A BAD SYMPTOM.

All the cables are greatly delayed, which increases the difficulty in appreciating the situation.

The latest telegram from Ladysmith states that 9,000 Boers under Kruger and Joubert re-attacked Glencoe on Sunday and that General Yule moved his camp back to a better defensive position.

### CECIL RHODES URGES REINFORCEMENTS. KIMBERLEY IN DANGER.

A telegram has been received from Mr. Cecil Rhodes by the War Office, in which he urgently demands reinforcements to be sent out to Kimberley.

### NOMINAL LOSSES OF THE BOERS AT GLENCOE.

Joubert's official telegram roughly computes the Boer loss at Glencoe, on Friday, at 10 killed and 25 wounded.

### NAVAL BRIGADE LANDED AT SIMONSTOWN.

### MYSTERIOUS DESTINATION.

A strong Naval Brigade has been landed at Simonstown and hastened northwards immediately, but their destination is a secret.

### THE ELANDSLAAGTE BATTLE.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wired on October 23rd :—

Report of General Symons' death is contradicted, though he is prostrated.

He was brighter yesterday; and the wounded generally are improving.

The prisoners taken at Saturday's action at Elandslaagte include the German-Commandant Schiel, also the train containing the nine English prisoners. Several of the enemy's standards were captured.

The Boer prisoners are dejected and declare they would never have come if they had known that the British could shoot like this. They had been taught to look for red coats, not for khaki! They cannot believe their opponents are Englishmen.

The Boer Hospital, containing a single doctor and primitive staff, has been placed under the care of the British Field Hospital.

### THE HAND OF RECONCILIATION.

The *Times*, in a leading article, says it is noteworthy that Sir George White, although he arrived at Elandslaagte at the beginning of the real action, has refrained, with the chivalrous self-denial of the true soldier, from taking the direction of operations from subordinates whom he recognised as capable and conducting successfully.

Sir George White is a brave man himself and knows how to appreciate courage in his opponents, and testifies in his despatch to the admirable bravery and tenacity that the Boers exhibited.

The *Times* adds that these sterling qualities should further the ultimate pacification.

Under date of the 24th inst. the *Times* publishes a telegram saying that the Cape Town Censor's official report states that all was well at Kimberley on Sunday.

### A TELEGRAM TO THE VICEROY.

### WOUNDED DOING WELL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

Telegraphing to the Viceroy from South Africa last night, General Hunter says that the wounded are all doing well.

### THE VICTIMS OF ELANDSLAAGTE.

KILLED.

Colonel James J. Scott-Chisholme, of the Imperial Light Horse, fought during the Second Afghan War, in which on two occasions he had the misfortune to be wounded. For the part he played in this famous engagement he was mentioned in despatches and was given the medal and clasp.

Major H. W. D. Denne, of the Gordon Highlanders, although a comparatively young man, had seen a good deal of active service to his credit. He entered the army on the 31st January, 1880, and in the following year was promoted lieutenant, receiving his captaincy on the 1st July, 1887, and his majority on the 19th October, 1897. He served in the Egyptian War of 1882 with the 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, and was present at the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, for which he received a medal with clasp and the Khedive's Star. Two years later he took part in the Soudan Expedition as Transport Officer with the 1st Battalion of his regiment, and was present at the engagements at El-Teb and Tamai, for which he received two clasps. He was with the Nile Expedition in 1884-85, and under Major-General Earle served with the River Column, adding another clasp to his decorations.

The three other officers killed, Lieuts. C. G. Monro, J. G. D. Murray, and L. B. Bradbury, were all juniors, having been commissioned since 1896.

WOUNDED.

Colonel William H. Dick-Cunyngham was Adjutant of the Gordons when they fought the Boers nineteen years ago, but he was not present at the disastrous encounter with the Boers at Majuba Hill. His regiment will suffer by his temporary loss. Not long before leaving India for the Transvaal he was Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at Lucknow. He served in the Afghan War of 1878-80, and was present on transport duty in the advance to Kandahar and Khelat-i-Ghilzai under Sir Donald Stewart; with the Thal-Chotiali Force under Major-General Biddulph (mentioned in despatches); under Sir Frederick Roberts in the Kurrum Valley Field Force in the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, including the engagement at Ali Khel; took part in the operations round Cabul in December 1879 (mentioned in despatches), including the attack on the Sherpur Pass (Victoria Cross); with the Maidan Expedition in 1880 as Acting Adjutant of a wing of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, including the engagement at Charasiah on April 25th (mentioned in despatches); accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the march to Kandahar and was present at the reconnaissance of August 31st, and at the battle of Kandahar, (mentioned in despatches, medal with two clasps, and bronze decoration); was awarded the Victoria Cross for the conspicuous gallantry and coolness displayed by him on December 13th, 1879, at the attack on the Sherpur Pass, in having exposed himself to the full fire of the enemy and by his example and encouragement rallied the men, who, having been beaten back, were at the moment wavering at the top of the hill.

Captain Ronald G. Brooke, of the 7th Hussars, was, years ago, a well-known figure in the Bombay Presidency. He will best be remembered as one of the A. D. C.'s to Lord Reay, while he was Governor of Bombay. He took part in the great Soudan Campaign against the Khalifa and acted then as A.-D.-C. to General William Gatacre. He was in all the engagements and entered Khartoum with Lord Kitchener. He also saw service in Chitral in 1895. He has the honour of wearing two medals and clasps, and the bronze star.

Colonel A. E. R. Curran does not appear to have taken part in any engagements before that in which he was wounded while leading his regiment, the Manchesters. He was born in 1853.

Captain Charles C. Melvill, of the Manchesters, was in the Egyptian Campaign and fought at Tel-el-Kebir. He wears the medal and star.

Captain James A. L. Haldane, D. S. O., saw his first service in Waziristan in 1894-5. He was afterwards with the Chitral Relief Expedition, '95, and took part in the great Frontier fight in '97, and for his services in the latter he was mentioned in despatches and received the Distinguished Service Order. He has two medals and clasps.

### FRONTIER NEWS.

### THE MULLAH POWINDAH.

### DETAILS OF FORCE TO BE EMPLOYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

In consequence of the report of a gathering at Ahmadwan, in the Kaisera Valley, under the Mullah Powindah, one battalion of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, and one mountain battery have been moved from Dera Ismail Khan to Tank as a precaution.

The troops to be moved are :—One squadron, 5th Punjab Cavalry; No. 6, Bombay Mountain Battery; the 4th Sikh Infantry. The whole will be under the command of Colonel Pollock.

### MR. TATA'S EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

The Tata Conference meets again to-morrow.

### CHITRAL RELIEFS.

The relieved Chitral Troops arrived at Robat, all well.

### REPRISALS ON WAZIRI RAIDERS.

Belated news has arrived from Gulkach, Zhob Valley, of a very successful pursuit by the Zhob Levies of the Waziri raiders who had carried off some Nasir flocks. The Waziris made a determined stand when overtaken, but were dislodged by the Levies, one raider being killed and another wounded without any loss on our side. Most of the animals stolen were recovered, many of them, however, with throats wantonly cut by the Waziris before being abandoned.

### MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gunner is transferred from the Command of the Leith Volunteer Artillery to the Mountain Artillery, India.

Captain H. Rouse, from the 60th Battery, Field Artillery, Allahabad, is transferred to "N" Battery, R. H. A., Newbridge, and ordered home.

Captain A. C. M. Bray, Karachi, proceeds home for a course in gunnery at Shoeburyness.

Colonel Gough, Commanding the 9th Lancers, has an extension of his command to 15th March next.

The following officers are permitted to return to duty :—Lieutenant-Colonels Barr, Political Service; Leapingwell, I. M. S.; and Townshend, Central India Horse; Major Turner, 26th Bombay Infantry; Captain Griffith, 2nd Bombay Lancers; and Lieutenants Wetherall and Burton, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent; while Captain Battiscombe, 9th Bombay Infantry, and Carnegy, 21st Bombay Infantry, have each two months' extension of leave at home.

### PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, Oct. 24.

There were 7 cases and 6 deaths recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 14: in the Cantonment, one death; in the Suburban area nil and in the District 94 cases and 78 deaths.

### STRIKE AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 24.

A large number of persons employed in the Weaving Department of the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Mills struck work on Monday.

The Agent notified a reduction of wages by 25 per cent. The employes affected—about 400—went to the Collector's bungalow, but the Collector was at Kiramgam.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.]

PENANG, Oct. 23.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Kobe for Bombay, sailed this afternoon.

SUEZ, Oct. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfadyen left here for Colombo Madras and Calcutta day before yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, Oct. 24.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Canlia, (extra) left here yesterday evening for London direct.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 23

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Bhowanuggar, 3 10-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 104 1-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 100 1-4 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan | 112½ |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers | 63 9-16 |
| Bar Silver | 26 5-8 |

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

## KOLHAPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 23.

We have had good rain yesterday, and the sky is so cloudy again to-day and we should not be at all surprised if another down-pour were upon us this evening. Although it may not be helpful for the existing crop, this rain will do immense good to the second crop, and besides, it will strengthen our already scanty water-supply, regarding which the authorities were becoming alarmed. About two-thirds of the population of the town have gone away on account of the plague; most of them are living in huts in the near villages, so they are not likely to welcome the rains. People seem to have declared that they don't dread the plague so much as they dread the plague measures.

H. H. the Raja has done his best to make the people feel confident, but so far as the exodus from the town is concerned, his efforts seem to have not had success. The high school and other schools have a very small attendance and it would not be inadvisable to close them all for some time at least. Here and there a few cases of plague are reported every day; and rats are said to be dying in several parts of the town. Most of the shops being closed the main road leading up to the old palace, which used to be the business centre, wears a gloomy appearance now.

Those who willingly apply for it are inoculated at the Hospitals at a certain appointed time on fixed days of the week. The Maharaja visits the town every morning and personally looks to the carrying out of the plague measures. He hears all complaints of the people at a place erected for that purpose in the centre of the town. All this was considered to be unwise on his part as he was thus exposing himself to the contagion of plague, but when told about it he said that he would first do his duty towards his people.

Mr. Brewin returned here from Mahableshwar on Friday morning, and on the same day by the evening train Col. Wray left Kolhapur. The Rissala band was in attendance at the station, and he left under the usual salute of eleven guns. Mrs. Wray has also gone with him to Mahableshwar and Messrs. Vaidya and Shapoorkar, who have been here for a long time since the so-called "poisoning" case, by the same train. Mr. Vaidya is the administrator of Jamkhindee State, and Mr. Shapoorkar has been employed as the Naib Divan of Sangli since Col. Wray became the Political Agent. There are many wild rumours prevalent regarding the real origin of the "poison" case, but it will not be wise to mention any of them for obvious reasons. No one can tell what Mr. Brewin has been or is doing here, for everything seems to be so quiet on the surface. But I hear that secret investigations are being vigorously carried out. The District Magistrate is said to be making inquires into the point of jurisdiction regarding the petitions of the two witnesses and that of the accused Baboo Maras. The following may be taken as the text of all the three petitions put together :—

"We, the petitioners, are the witnesses in the poisoning case going on in this Court. We were taught to give false witness against the accused by the Police who have been beating us. Since the new investigations began no one is beating us. But yesterday the Civil Station Kotwal and one clerk of the Resident *Sahib* came and took us to the station, where was the *Sahib* of the newspaper who used to come in this Court, and thence along with him we were taken to the Resident *Sahib's* bungalow, and there we were asked what statement we were going to make in this Court. We stated that we would tell the truth, and that we would not say anything that the Police taught us to say by beating. The clerk that was there interpreted this to the *Saheb* of the newspaper. Having thus taken down our statements we were discharged in the evening, and when going money was given to us, (the details of this money have already appeared). We produced the money along with these petitions. We are frightened by being thus treated while the case is being inquired into in this Court. We therefore request the Court to inquire into the charge of our being forcibly arrested."

The above incident has created much sensation here.

A STATEMENT having appeared that the *dossier* before the High Court contained a compromising letter written by the Minister of War to the Duke of Orleans, General de Galliffet has explained that last year he was invited by the Duke for shooting. He replied that he could not afford the visit, and the Duke thereupon through a common friend offered to pay his expenses. M. de Galliffet replied that he was not poor enough for that, and no further communications have passed.

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### NEWS DIRECT FROM NATAL

(*From the Natal Mercury.*)

Pretoria, Oct. 5 (Special).—The *Volksstem* to-night says the authorities will probably take upon themselves the responsibility of firing the first shot, because it is generally felt that to procrastinate is only to court self-destruction, and that it is better to take the responsibility of having fired the first shot than to take that of having been the cause of the loss of hundreds of brave burghers' lives. England knows full well that her own proposals can under no circumstances be acceptable to the Boers. Were this not the case, she would long ago have made herself heard. We are prepared for the struggle, and the fact that, as yet, no blow has been struck on either side is to be accounted for by the circumstance that the English themselves await further troops to strengthen their forces. It would seem that the British wish to enforce their "own proposals" by the power of an invincible force of soldiery. As soon as Martial Law is proclaimed, the Uitlanders will have an opportunity given to them to leave the country, and by this means still further time will be lost. Self-preservation demands immediate action.

### LOOTING AT JOHANNESBURG.

Johannesburg, Oct. 5 (Special).—A kafir store on the Henry Nourse was looted by a large number of kafirs, and the value of stock lost, composed of kafir truck, is said to be worth £300. A gentleman who passed the store at noon states that about 2 000 boys are wandering about the property. Kafirs along the mines are exceedingly uneasy.

Great excitement was occasioned in town this morning by the mounted police, fully armed, parading the streets, headed by the constabulary brass band. They made their appearance on Market Square coming from the Charge Office. Up till then the morning market had proceeded quietly, but immediately the band was heard every individual who could leave the market joined in the procession, which went along Harrison and Fox Streets, to the headquarters of the Commission. Not until after the police had dismounted and the band ceased playing, did the crowd, which must have numbered 500 people, disperse. It is understood that the men will be held in readiness to deal with any disturbance.

### ARMING TRANSVAAL PRISONERS.

### EMPTYING THE GAOLS.

Glencoe Camp, Oct. 5 (Reuter's Special).—It is reported that the telegraph wire has been cut between Nondweni and Vant's Drift. A man was seen standing on the saddle of his horse cutting it. Two passenger coaches arrived from Vryheid to-day full of refugees. They all declare that life is not worth living there for Englishmen. They have no intentions of returning unless Great Britain vindicates her supreme position in South Africa. The Transvaal Government have liberated all native and white prisoners at Vryheid, and gave each of the white prisoners an order on the local stores to the value of £10 for an outfit, and supplied each with a rifle and ammunition to fight against the English.

### THE BOER COMMISSARIAT.

Newcastle, Oct. 5.—A party of butchers have just come in from Ermelo by waggons, having been granted permits to leave by the Commandant of the district. One party named Williams says that Dias Smuts, member for Ermelo, told him that the Raad had decided to request the British Government to at once remove the troops or take the consequences—the consequences to be occupation of all British possessions, but that the attack was not to come from the Boer side. They intended waiting on the British crossing the Transvaal border, when they would drive them back to Natal and Cape down to the sea.

They do not wish to begin the attack as there is danger of the Free State backing out of its support, that support being conditional on the Transvaal being invaded by British troops. In spite of this, however, large numbers of Boers are itching to cross our border, being confident of their ability without the help of the Free State to take Natal.

The party from Ermelo report the Boers in very great strength at Sand Spruit, but that while some commandoes are well provided for, others are composed of men who have little but rifles and ammunition and what they stand in. Many of the horses are in poor condition. At Sand Spruit commissariat arrangements are said to be very bad. A burgher was heard telling one party that they could not get food enough, and that they could get little response to requisitions for provisions from Pretoria. This burgher stated that want of food alone might compel them to go into Natal before the end of the week, in spite of General Joubert's orders.

The party, which included a Wesleyan missionary were not badly treated on the way down. Being mostly traders they were well known to many they met. They are all of the opinion that the Boers will not agree to any British terms without fighting, and think it most improbable that the commandoes will remain impassive on the border for a week or six weeks waiting an attack by the British troops. The party confirm the statement as to Boers having both field and fortress guns at Sand Spruit, as well as a large force of men and horses, with abundant rifles and ammunition, but, as already stated, very poor commissariat. Also that the young Boers are much more bellicose than the older men.

Workmen engaged on the bridges and roads for the Public Works Department near the borders have all been brought in and all work suspended meantime.

### THE POSITION AT KIMBERLEY.

Kimberley, Oct. 4 (Reuter)—The Kimberley Regiment paraded to-day in seven strong companies under the command of Major Finlayson, in response to call for active service. A large and enthusiastic crowd assembled in the gardens, and all along the route and cheered them most heartily as they marched to camp, headed by the band of the North Lancashire. Colonel Harris made a stirring speech promising to do everything he could on behalf of the men's wives and families.

The Town Council which is doing everything to cooperate with the military authorities in defence of the town, will interview Colonel Kekewich, to obtain his sanction to the formation of a coloured town guard, the coloured population being most anxious to assist in defence.

Kimberley, Oct. 5 (Reuter).—The Kimberley Regiment and artillery (part of which has been under canvas 10 days) and De Beers Maxim battery will go into camp to-day. All volunteers and others in employ of De Beers who are called out will receive half pay from the company, in addition to the usual service allowance.

At 1 o'clock this morning the alarm sounded, and the regulars, volunteers, and town guard were soon on their way to their allotted posts, the latter rolling up in cabs, carriages, and all sorts of attire. The muster was considered by the authorities very satisfactory. I understand that information has been received which necessitates the defence to be on the alert.

An Englishman down from the Mamusa District to-day tells me he had to leave, as the Boers threatened to shoot him. There are 6,000 men in states, a few miles from Fourteen Streams whose object it is, as soon as war breaks out to rush Fourteen Streams, seize the railway, and cut off the Kimberley water supply.

Bulawayo, Oct. 4 (Reuter).—It is understood that the Volunteers and Special Service Corps leave on Saturday to join Col. Plumer's force, but the authorities are reticent about their destination.

### THE ARMOURED TRAIN.

Mafeking, Oct. 4 (Reuter).—The armour plated train has made a successful run in charge of Mr. Gemmell, chief of the Locomotive Department of the Rhodesian Railways, and Mr. Mira, resident engineer. Good practice was made from the train with the machine gun.

The crew disembarked and attacked the train from the veld, firing volleys at it. The armour acted to perfection—merely showing small spots where the bullets struck.

The volunteers have been called out by proclamation, and Col. Baden-Powell has assumed command of the armed forces for the defence of the town—these having been quietly preparing for some time. The town is now perfectly secure from any attack.

### BOERS FORMING LAAGER.

Vryburg, October 4 (Reuter).—A meeting of the Boers Schweizerrenske took place on Monday, and was adjourned until the arrival of Commandant De Beer. A laager has been formed at Pretorius's place, six miles from the border, and the Boers remain there under arms. In the meantime, the train between Vryburg and Mafeking is now only allowed to run during the day time.

### FREE STATE COMMANDES.

Aliwal North, Oct. 4 (Reuter's Special).—About 200 men of the Rouxville Commandoes are now encamped at Beste Kraal, between Aliwal North and Rouxville. The remainder, it is reported, have been sent to patrol the Basutoland border. Refugees are still coming into Aliwal from Taaba Nchu, Smithfield, and other places on the border.

The Basutoland postcart arrived to-day, *via* the Free State, for the last time. In future it will come *via* Herschel.

On Monday night, when the Smithfield commando, about 700 strong, had just left Smithfield, a severe thunder storm broke, and the lightning killed one man named Roelf van Wyk, rendering two others unconscious. One of the latter, named Engelbrecht, is not expected to recover. There was consternation among the burghers. The commando proceeded towards Bethulie.

### DYNAMITE COMMANDEERED.

Johannesburg, Oct. 5 (Special).—Government commandeered a lot of dynamite from the East Rand Proprietary Mines, Boksburg. Mr. Hellmann, the manager, informed the officials that the dynamite, was underground, and that to raise it to the surface would occupy a considerable time. This was regarded by the officials as a refusal to surrender the dynamite, and they arrested Hellmann, releasing him on £200 bail. When the State Mining Engineer came over, the position was explained satisfactorily by Mr. Hellmann, against whom the charge was withdrawn. Mr. Hellmann got all the available men together, and kept them at work all last night to haul the dynamite. This morning the winding engines were still hard at work. There was no intention on Mr. Hellmann's part to resist the order.

Some 70 horses belonging to the Tramway Company were commandeered on Wednesday.

### THE STATE OF THE RAND.

### MURDER AND LOOT.

Johannesburg, Oct. 6 (Reuter).—Some thousands of natives have come to town, and the authorities have decided to march them, under escort, out of the country.

Last night two natives entered the Jewish clothes store, stabbed the proprietor in the neck, severing his windpipe. He ran into a doctor's house, and was immediately attended to, and is progressing favourably.

Two Jewish storekeepers on the East Rand have been murdered by natives.

Kafirs are raiding all places where they think liquor is stored.

Col. Bettington's house was visited for arms yesterday by the detectives, but nothing was found.

The War Commission will to-day, acting on instructions from Government, issue advice to shopkeepers to remove their barricades. The Government state they have guaranteed protection to shopkeepers, and that should be sufficient.

A number of vacated houses have been broken into, and furniture removed. Two women were found last evening superintending the removal of furniture from Mr. Freeman Cohen's house. The stolen furniture is being offered for sale on the Market Square.

### GLENCOE CAMP.

Glencoe Camp, Oct. 6 (Special).—Things have been quiet to-day, both in camp and in town, but there are even fewer rumours than usual, and but for the presence of the troops there is little to indicate that Dundee is not on the even tenour of its way.

Several Natal Dutchmen have been in town to-day, but, while they are anxious for news, they are reserved with their opinions and mysterious in any information they may give. Some of them, though ostensibly on business, are evidently spying out the land for the benefit of their friends across the border. Any information they may get here, however, is not likely to be of much use, as what the military authorities do not consider should be publicly known they keep very closely to themselves.

The reported dissension in the Boer camp is stated to be unabated, the younger men being very desirous of pressing across the border; and if the men are kept in camp at Sand Spruit much longer, there is a general opinion that they will take the bit between their teeth and cross. It is reported that also the Bjers have a revised plan of campaign under consideration which may lead to important developments within a few days. At Sand Spruit, the leaders have been in consultation, and it is said that they are maturing fresh plans.

This afternoon the officers and sergeants of the Dublin Fusiliers had a game of football, which resulted in a win for the officers by three goals to one, after a good game.

No mail train came down from the Transvaal today, but a train from Newcastle was run in two sections, the second portion being composed of nine trucks entirely occupied by natives, many of whom had come down by road from the mines. About half of these came off at Glencoe, and took train for Dundee *en route* for Zululand. They are all keenly alive to the situation, and have had a mortal terror of the Boers instilled into them on their journey through the Transvaal.

### LADISMITH CAMP.

Ladismith, Oct. 6 (Special).—The dust storm which lasted from Monday has now ceased, and some comfort is obtainable in camp. During Wednesday night a large canteen, composed of wood and iron belonging to the King's Royal Rifles, was blown over and the tent poles broken. Mr. S. W. Sutton was in the tent at the time with a trolly and pair of horses, but fortunately all escaped without serious injury.

The disturbed state of the Rand has a deleterious effect in many ways on Ladismith. Many loafers have come down, and several very queer-looking customers are amongst them. On Wednesday evening while Mr. Sutton was driving from camp to town with a pony and trap, he saw four men in front of him, who spread across the road as he approached. His suspicions being aroused, Mr. Sutton touched up the pony, a very spirited animal. One of the men made a dash at the pony's head, but was knocked aside by the pony and thrown back on the road. No further attack was made.

Natal Carbineer patrols, who have been at Blaaubank and Sundown are expected to return to camp on Monday evening, and they are being replaced by other scouts. I understand that owing to the presence of the volunteers, Boers have been clearing back from the border. There is little doubt that they are not anxious to try conclusions with the volunteers, for whom they have great respect. They do not mind, and indeed are very keen on meeting, the Imperial infantry, whom they imagine would fall an easy prey, but would rather not fight the volunteer cavalry.

Lieut. Walker, of the Artillery Corps, with two Hotchkiss guns, has been attached to the Natal Naval Volunteers.

This morning the whole of the volunteers left the camp at 7-30 and marched to the Imperial camp, where they are engaging in a field day with the Imperial troops here. The arrival of the 42nd Battery, I believe, completes the first brigade of artillery.

The 1st Devon arrived to-day, 837 strong, commanded by Major Park. The 53rd Battery has also come, and the Gordon Highlanders are expected early to-morrow.

### PUNISHMENT OF ABSCONDING BURGHERS.

Bloemfontein, Oct 6 (Special).—A "Gazette Extraordinary" is published, containing two new laws passed by the Volksraad in its latest session. One law empowers the President to use the revenue and funds of the State, and, if necessary, also to borrow money for carrying on war. The other law subjects persons who are absent when called upon for military service, and who do not return when summoned in the Government Gazette, to a fine of from £100 to £500, or imprisonment for from one to five years.

### BRUTALITY TOWARDS WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

### TERRIBLE JOURNEYS.

A correspondent writes us from Dundee on October 3 A friend a passenger from Johannesburg, has told me a dreadful tale of his trip from the Rand. Some 1,600 women and children were huddled like cattle into open Netherlands trucks on Sunday, and only arrived at Dundee on the 3rd. There was one carriage to the train. On the journey the poor women were patient, some with large families, others with infants. There was nowhere for them to sit, unless on stray boxes belonging to men, and there was nothing to shield them from the pitiless Boers, and the merciless hail and rain, which was terrific. Men took off their waterproofs and held them over women with babes in arms in order to shield them. These 1,600 souls had nothing over them during the long two nights but the canopy of heaven, with thunder and lightning. It was wonderful how they bore up. One poor child died in the open truck on nearing Volksrust. At various places passengers were detained six and ten hours. Nothing could be got to eat; everything was closed against them, even water—they ran the trains past the watering station out of spite, saying they did not find water for roolneks. Near Sand Spruit the driver ran into cattle trucks smashing them and shaking the passengers. A commando force of 5,000 Boers became abusive, hissing, howling, and jeering women and men. Here the poor women gave way, and cried like little children, as if their hearts would break, because they were afraid their doom had come. At the border it was said were 10,000 troops, some being despatched to other parts along the border. All hands to get out, and the scramble and tumult was shameful. Timid women shivered and forgot their luggage in the rush, and so lost it altogether. The dear dead was child brought with them to the Natal train that awaited them. They were all played out not having had anything to eat between leaving Johannesburg and arriving at Newcastle, where the good women awaited to render every assistance. The impromptu Relief Committee lined the platform, asking the ladies not to be afraid to speak out if any woman or child needed assistance. When they got settled at Newcastle, everyone gave a shout of thanks to God for their deliverance. At Glencoe Junction I saw the faces of the refugees, darkened by sheer fatigue, folk half dozing in the 13 carriages in which they now were. It was a sight once seen not easily forgotten. But if what was seen in Natal was heartrending, what must it have been to see them night and day in open trucks in the Transvaal. My friend said the Boers intend making a raid before Sunday, as they have grown weary and must strike. I trust the British forces will remind them of the treatment they have meted out to weak women and children, and defenceless men. Joubert swears to march this week across the border: may he fly back.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DELANNE, sub-chief of the General Staff, has been appointed chief "ad interim" the appointment to be made permanent when he receives the necessary step in rank. He is succeeded by Brigadier-General Fratter. The Minister of War has also stated that when the forthcoming promotions have been carried out he will no longer bind himself to follow the recommendation of the Classification Commission, whose institution has led officers to depend rather on the Commission than on the Minister of War.

## ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

### REVIVAL OF OLD TIME MELODRAMA.

### MR. G. B. SHAW'S NEW PLAY.

### LONDON CONCERTS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

"ALONE IN LONDON," by Mr. Robert Buchanan and Miss Harriet Jay, is a melodrama of a decidedly sensational character; but this is a class of pieces for which there is always a brisk, though no doubt a limited, demand, and it seems more than probable that its revival on Saturday evening at the Princess's Theatre—a house which under its present management has gained a renown for plays in this category—will be attended with success. It is now hard upon fourteen years since sympathetic playgoers were at once harrowed and delighted at the Olympic Theatre with the spectacle of Miss Amy Roselle, as the heroine, bound to a post in the old Sluice House at Rotherhithe by her villanous husband Richard Redcliffe, and there left to be drowned by the rising tide. The piece was revived at the Princess's in December, 1891, with almost an entirely different cast. It is now played by a company which, if we mistake not, includes no single member of either of the two former casts; but which is certainly not an inefficient one. The story is mostly concerned with the persecutions of the unhappy lady already referred to at the hands of the scoundrel whom, in an evil hour, she has preferred to an honest admirer in the person of John Biddlecombe, a worthy Suffolk miller. It would be long to tell of the trials and sorrows of this unfortunate lady and her little child, to enumerate the scenes of life, both high and low—but chiefly low—with which her vicissitudes of fortune associate her; or to convey a notion of the number of times she is befriended and aided by the poor ragged lad, Gipsy Tom, until the latter stabs to the heart the execrable scoundrel Redcliffe, while he is in the act of committing a burglary, and thus wipes off an old personal score, saves an innocent wife and child, and frees the persecuted heroine, just in time to consign her to the faithful arms of her old admirer. The authors, whose play first saw the light of day in the United States, have missed no opportunity of accumulating exciting incident upon exciting incident, and altogether the piece is a very effective one of its kind. Miss Lilian McCarthy won on Saturday evening abundant sympathy for the unfortunate heroine; Mr. Frank Cooper's Biddlecombe was none the worse for being a trifle less blunt in tone and manner than previous representatives of that worthy person; and Mr. William Clayton endowed the scoundrel Redcliffe with a certain measure of plausibility. The part of the street boy Chickweed, originally played with much force and truth by Miss Jay, is now cleverly sustained by Miss Ethel M. Ward, and other parts of more or less prominence fall to Mr. Leonard D'Orsay, Mr. Frank Emney, Mr. Sidney Howard, and Miss Laura Linden. The various scenes and episodes of London life are set forth with the old elaborateness of detail, and the revival is provided with picturesque scenery.

The new piece, "My Daughter-in-Law," produced last week at the Criterion, is constructed upon lines not unfamiliar to play-goers, who may be expected to recognise in the principal character a figure common to most pieces of the kind. The stage mother-in-law, with her unfounded jealousies, her overpowering manner, and her unreasoning suspicions, is, indeed, as well known as the peccant husband, the frivolous wife, or the intriguing adventuress. It rarely happens, however, that she is awarded so important a place as that occupied by her in the English version of MM. Fabrice Carre and Paul Bilhaud's farcical comedy, "Ma Bru." Nor, indeed, is it altogether wise to accord her the prominence given to Mrs. Mainwaring, sen., in the new Criterion play. For at the theatre, as elsewhere, the world belongs to the young, and it is in their love adventures that the public is principally interested. This is not to say, however, that the youthful element is entirely eliminated from "My Daughter-in-Law." On the contrary, it is upon the struggle for supremacy between young Mrs. Mainwaring and old Mrs. Mainwaring that the plot of the play hinges. Such a battle must, notwithstanding, provoke a feeling of discord, and when this is found to dominate a play, it is apt somewhat to divert the sympathies of the public.

But that, as it happens, is not the only defect from which "My Daughter-in-Law" suffers, for the story it contains is neither so strong nor so fresh as might be desired. Its chief claim to novelty lies in the circumstance that the suspicions of the leading character are not directed against the supposed misdeeds of a son-in-law, but of the young girl who, by her marriage with Reginald, has become a member of the Mainwaring family. To provoke her to some act which shall turn her husband's affections from her and afford grounds for a divorce is the avowed aim of Mrs. Mainwaring, who, with the view of accomplishing her object, has taken into her pay one of her son's servants, with instructions that she shall furnish daily reports of all that occurs downstairs. For the two families, it should be stated, reside in flats on different floors of the same building, an arrangement made by Mrs. Mainwaring in order that she may always have her daughter-in-law under her own eyes.

It is, therefore, as balm to that lady to discover that Mrs. Reginald, jun., has promised to meet her husband's secretary, an ambitious young diplomatist, at his rooms; and thither accordingly she determines to repair, accompanied by a witness, in the hope of catching the girl *in flagrante delicto*. As a matter of fact, however, it is her own elderly but volatile spouse who has arranged a rendezvous there with a fascinating Polish countess, and upon these two the infuriated wife consequently pounces. As a natural result, Mrs. Mainwaring insists on carrying her husband back to the provincial town which he represents in Parliament, and where he in years gone by amassed a fortune by the sale of pure water contained in a blue bottle labelled "The Elixer." If this story seems neither very full blooded nor particularly thrilling, it is only fair to say that its recital is eked out by some genuinely amusing details and entertaining business.

The second act is in truth of a purely episodical nature, but up to a certain point it is distinctly mirthful. Mrs. Mainwaring, sen., has invited a number of guests to dinner, but owing to the outbreak of a violent quarrel between her and her daughter-in-law, the latter is moved to seek the asylum of her own flat where she determines to dine alone. Presently she is joined by her husband, who, at first indignant at her behaviour, is eventually won over to her side and to share her meal. One by one the visitors from the flat above, who can obtain nothing to eat upstairs, follow Reginald's example, and demand the hospitality of his bright little wife. The scene is

a suburban audience ; a reception, by the bye, that might well embolden some West-end manager to transfer it to his boards for a regular run in the evening bill. Meanwhile its production is a very notable feather in the cap of Mr. Murray Carson, who deserves our heartiest thanks for furnishing us with so stimulating and entertaining a performance.

The plot of "The Devil's Disciple" has not a little in common with that of Dickens's novel, "A Tale of Two Cities." In each the hero displays his readiness to lay down his life for a woman who has bestowed her love upon another man. The chief faults of Mr. Shaw's work are that he fails in the case of Dick Dudgeon to show sufficient grounds for the sacrifice accomplished by him, and that his play throughout lacks motivation. "I was trained," Dick exclaims, "by the law of my own nature," a law, it might easily be argued, based upon no solid foundation. The author, in truth, would have materially served his own cause and the cause of his drama had he at an early stage defined with greater clearness the character of his hero in place of presenting him as a harum-scarum ne'er-do-well, fearing neither God nor man, and possessed of no greater stability than running water. The portrait calls urgently for filling in ; as it stands it is merely a sketch faintly adumbrated, which fails in significance and impressiveness.

Nor, when the moment arrives in which Dick accepts the fate intended for the goodhearted and simple-minded clergyman, Anthony Anderson, is Mr. Shaw prepared with any valied reason for the act of self-abnegation. This defect, particularly noticeable in the case of Dudgeon, may also be found more or less decisively in the remaining personages, and by its presence gives to the piece a certain shadowy and unreal appearance. Mr. Shaw's habit of laughing at his own creations might, moreover, be taken exception to, were it not that the audience is irresistibly compelled to join with him in the laugh. The scene, for instance, wherein Dick Dudgeon is tried and condemned to death is pure burlesque, but anything more racy, more brilliant, or touched with a finer sense of irony, could not readily be imagined. To forgive its glaring incongruity is, indeed, easy in view of such mordant and incisive wit. Still there are limits to one's feelings of tolerance, and it is difficult to recognise humour or truth in General Burgoyne's retort, "Give the lady a newspaper," in answer to Judith's pathetic appeal for the life of the man she has learned to honor. The character of Burgoyne itself is, as a matter of fact, palpable caricature, yet one would not exchange it for a world of soberly drawn portraits.

At the concert given on Saturday last by the London Organ School of Music, the only organ piece in the programme was a fine composition of Guilmant's played with distinctness, expression, and power by Miss Maude Jarrett. Two of Chopin's most graceful preludes were contributed by Miss Maggie Connal, and Schumann's "Faschung-schwank aus Wien," by Miss Rock. There was violin playing, moreover, and playing on the 'cello ; while the performances of three different singers showed that at the Organ School the most beautiful of all organs—the human voice—is cultivated. It is cultivated, too, with great advantage ; for Mr. Salvatore Guatari, who sang the Prologue from "I Pagliacci," and afterwards, as an encore piece, an air of Tosti's, sings with fine expression and with the clearest possible enunciation. In a larger room his sonorous voice would be still more effective.

Miss Maud Perceval Allen, the young soprano, is rapidly becoming one of the most popular artists of the day, whether for oratorio or ballad. Her voice is bright, full and telling, and she sings with the delightful ease and smoothness of the pure Italian method as studied under Mr. William Shakespeare. Miss Allen is a daughter of a professional man in the Midlands, but her duties now compel her to make her home entirely in London. She will give her third concert in November.

Among other debts which the music-loving public owe to Mr. Newman for the admirable concerts now in progress at Queen's Hall, not the least is the fact that we are hearing there for the first time so much fine music of the first order, which for want of a competent orchestra continually at work in London, has hitherto been unknown. Last week, at the Promenade Concerts, Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 3, nicknamed "The Polish," was performed. Mr. Wood has already fully proved his ability as a conductor of Tschaikowsky's music, and the production of this new symphony is another feather in his cap. Though composed in 1875, this work had not previously been performed, we believe, in England, except once at the Crystal Palace, where Mr. Manns holds such an honourable record for introducing new music, but where, for obvious reasons, the same publicity is not given which results from a performance in London.

While it can hardly be said to reach the level of Tschaikowsky's grand "Pathetic Symphony," the new symphony is in all respects a beautiful and most characteristic one. The title "Polish" was not given it by the composer, but was suggested by the number of Polish rhythms which occur in the various movements. Whether they are Polish or not, the melodies throughout are strikingly beautiful, lovely in themselves, and orchestrated with extraordinary charm and originality. The three first movements, especially the second and third, with their appealing tenderness and elegiacal pathos, particularly struck the attention ; and there is noble climax in the finale, leading up to a grand conclusion. Mr. Wood and his splendid orchestra are equally to be congratulated on a most finished and delightful rendering. It is to be hoped that the symphony may be repeated before this series of concerts come to an end.

The wild scene of enthusiasm aroused by certain National melodies included in the late Fred Godfrey's "Reminiscences of England," which was revived at Queen's Hall on Saturday night, was obviously an impulse of the moment, and entirely unpremeditated. It may be accepted as very striking evidence that the middle-class public, at any rate, are not averse to the threatened war ; and that patriotic feeling, altogether apart from politics, runs as high as ever. There was a good deal of cheering throughout ; but on the first strains of "Rule, Britannia," the majority of an audience which completely filled the Promenade, and crowded other parts of the house started singing Thomson's words. Twice was Mr. Wood compelled to encore the song, eventually turning his back to his forces, and wielding the baton to the people, who joined in the refrain in all heartiness. Southey's prophecy that "Rule, Britannia," would be "the political hymn of this country as long as she maintains her political power" seems likely to prove true ; and Arne's tune, although originally composed for a Royal masque at Cliveden, is, as a patriotic song, obviously as capable of stirring the enthusiasm of the populace as it was in the time of the supression of the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745-6, when its celebrity as a political hymn first commenced. After "Rule, Britannia" had been sung three times at Queen's Hall, on Saturday, somebody in the Grand Circle rose and called for three cheers for the Queen, which were heartily given ; and immediately afterwards, the whole of the immense audience uprising, the National Hymn was performed by the band, a large number of the gentlemen present joining vocally in the performance. Somebody who called for three cheers for President Kruger was received with bursts of derisive laughter, and the amusement became general when, by a quaint coincidence, Mr. Haydn Coffin came forward to sing a song entitled "Ask Nothing More." It is obvious that Fred Godfrey's "Reminiscences of England" are admirably appreciated by audiences at the present crisis, and accordingly Mr. Robert Newman intends to repeat the work every night during the current week. On Saturday also a pleasant little violin piece entitled "Madrigale" by Simonetti, was produced, and that clever juvenile violoncellist, Master Paul Bazelaire, made his last appearance this season.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... inches | 29·847 |
| Temperature of the Air ..... degrees | 81·2 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 75·1 |
| Dew Point ..... | 77·3 |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | 0·861 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ... | 5·3 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees | 83·1 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ..... | 73·7 |
| General Directions of wind* ..... | SSE, SE, WSW, W, S. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles | 166 |

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

## THE BOER GENERALISSIMO
### AND HIS ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

As the diplomatic struggle with the Transvaal recedes further from us and a sterner contest looms before us, the personality of President Kruger gives way before the Boer soldiers and general the Hon. Pietrus Jacobus Joubert. The Commandant-General of the Transvaal, like his civilian chief, Mr. Kruger, is a British subject by birth. It was at Cango, in Cape Colony, that he first saw the light in 1834. His parents were poor, and early in life he was left an orphan. Piet Joubert, however, was a youth of manliness and self-reliance, and he set about making a living by trading. Having accumulated a little money and followed the fortunes of his emigrant kinsmen in their trek northwards, he bought a little land in the Wakkerstrom district in the south-east of the Transvaal, and established himself as a stock farmer. By dint of rare ability and phenomenal keeness as a business man he rapidly extended his interests, and soon became a large landed proprietor with a very comfortable fortune in hard cash. The latter has of late years been much increased, and Piet Joubert is now a rich man. With a view to qualifying himself for public life he studied law, practiced oratory, and added to his business of a farmer that of law-agent. He first entered the Volksraad as member for the Wakkerstrom district, and was at once recognised as a very useful member. After filling various minor offices, he was appointed State Attorney in 1867. He acquitted himself of his duties with marked success, and during the visit of the late President Kruger to Europe acted as provisional Chief of the State. On the return of President Kruger it was seen that storm clouds were gathering over the young Republic, and Piet Joubert resolved to "lie low." He withdrew from public life, and, with that astuteness which has always distinguished him, watched mutely from his fireside the development of events. It was at this period in his career that he earned for himself the soubriquet of "Slem Piet," or "Crafty Peter." Soon the storm burst. Impending bankruptcy, internal discord, and troubles with the natives brought about the annexation by Sir Theophilus Shepstone. Then Mr. Joubert began to assert himself. He was, and has always been, a sincere hater of the British, and he took his place among the leaders of the Intractables. He consented to accompany President Kruger on a Joint Mission from the Volks Committee to England to seek retrocession. The mission failed, and then came the war which ended at Amajuba. Joubert was the soul and leader of the insurrection. To his success as tradesman, farmer, law-agent and politician he now added a still more conspicuous triumph as military strategist. Recognising the tactical advantage of assuming the offensive, he adopted the policy of blockade, and shut the British up everywhere. His conduct of the war has been generally recognised as masterly and far-seeing, even by his foes. The success of the insurrection was entirely his work, if we leave out of account the weak sentimentality of the Gladstone Government then in power in England. Since the war he has been after President Kruger, the chief personage in the Republic. He acted as President for a second time during Mr. Kruger's absence in Europe in 1883-4. He was afterwards special commissioner to the Bechuana chiefs. When the chartered Company entered Matabeleland Joubert was in favour of an expedition to anticipate the pioneers, but the proposed trek was damped by President Kruger. He visited Europe in 1891, and was entertained at a public dinner under the presidency of Sir Donald Currie. He has twice been a candidate for the Presidency, running his friend and colleague Mr. Kruger very hard. He is now Commandant-General of the burgher forces of the Republic and a member of the Executive Council.

"Slem Piet's" Adjutant-General is a German named Adolpho Schiel. Some thirty years ago Herr Schiel then a youth of about twenty, was a lieutenant of Prussian Hussars. He quitted the German service to emigrate to South Africa, arriving in the land of gold and diamonds without a penny. He first found employment with a German colonist in Natal as a transport rider, and in this capacity travelled over the better part of South Africa. He then married a daughter of a German missionary, and entered the Transvaal State service. The Government sent him on a mission to the Zulu chief Dinizulu whose chief Induna and councillor he became. This was the period of Boer intrigues to evade the frontier limitations of the London Convention. Acting under instructions from Pretoria, Schiel persuaded Dinizulu to send him on a mission to Berlin, where he vainly tried to persuade Prince Bismarck to intervene in the affairs of Zululand. Happily the promptitude of the British Government defeated this intrigue, and Schiel returned to the Transvaal. He was appointed Native Commissioner for the Northern Province. Here he devoted himself to pacifying the natives, and at the same time acquired a fine farm, which he named Rosbach. His next post was that of Chief Prisons Inspector of the South African Republic. Later on he received the appointment of Captain of Artillery, and was sent to Berlin to perfect himself in gunnery tactics, the artillery, and draw up plans for the forts and fortresses now dotted about the Republic. After the Jameson Raid Herr Schiel found his hands full in completing the armaments of the Transvaal. The Johannesburg Fort was built under his direct supervision, and he was its first commandant. He is now General Joubert's tactical "ghost," and it is understood that the present Boer plans of campaign have been chiefly drawn up by him. He is assisted by a staff of German ex-officers and a corps of German Uitlanders.—*Daily Graphic.*

## 1861 v. 1899.
### A HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

[BY H. W. WILSON.]

Not since April, 1861, when the Confederate guns facing Fort Sumter waited only the order to fire, and the whole manhood of the South was drilling and arming, has the world seen such a situation as exists to-day in South Africa. But close as the parallel between the military situation then and now is, the parallel between the history of the diplomacy which led up to the Civil War in America and the diplomacy which has produced the present state of affairs in South Africa is still closer. It may, then, be worth our while to study it with some attention.

In each case the issue was at first sight uncertain. The South, like the Transvaal, knew what it wanted and was ready to go to all lengths to attain it. It had, through its chosen representatives, declared that slavery was legally and morally right, and it had not scrupled to quote Scripture in defence of its claim. So the Transvaal holds that the servitude of the Englishman—or the Outlander, for the two are for all practical purposes, one and the same—is morally and politically right. It cannot understand the frame of mind of those who declare with Abraham Lincoln that "the rule of a minority as a permanent arrangement is wholly inadmissible. A constitutional majority is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does of necessity fly to anarchy or to despotism." What now exists in the Transvaal is the coercion of the unarmed majority by a small minority armed to the teeth. If that majority were of a less masterful temper than the average Englishman, the arrangement might exist for some years more. But the Outlander being what he is, no peace can be purchased by any compromise which does not free him from his servitude. In the case both of the South and of the Transvaal, the party which stood up against progress and civilization believed in the justice of its cause. The Southerner was by temperament religious. Jefferson Davis, before he left Washington, before the final rupture, "wrestled in prayer, offering up more than once the supplication : 'May God have us in His holy keeping, and grant that, before it is too late, peaceful counsels may prevail.'" Like President Kruger, he prayed, sincerely enough, for peace, but would do nothing to attain it. The fact that a man can lift his voice in prayer does not prove his cause just. Religion blessed the massacre of the Waldenses and the persecution of Dreyfus.

Like England the North had, for the hair-splitter, the worst of the diplomatic argument. For those who looked beneath the surface the broad issue was there plain enough, but then men do not always look below the surface. If the purpose of the North was to maintain the Union, the paramountcy of progress and civilization on the North American continent, it was open to the charge that the very existence of the United States testified to the right of secession. As the thirteen States had seceded from the British Empire so the Confederate States, it was widely argued, could secede from the Union, and any attempt to re-conquer them on the part of the North would be a war of aggression and spoliation. Seward said openly that "with the attempt to maintain union by civil war there would be danger of reaction against the Admini tration," and hedged, though to his action and speeches in the past the critical position was in large measure due, Chase, like Seward a prominent member of Lincoln's Cabinet, was for "adjustment" —in other words, surrender. Judge Nelson held that "coercion could not be carried out without very serious violation of the constitution and statute." General Scott, the United States commander, was for saying "Wayward sisters, depart in peace." Simon Cameron, the Secretary for War, advocated "peace by any sacrifice of feeling—I may say of principle."

"BLOOD-GUILTINESS."

If the North made its stand upon slavery, fresh difficulties arose. The negro's cause was not popular in the North, and just as Englishmen are to-day adjured "not to kill their brother Boers for worthless Jews, capitalists, and Outlanders, the scum of the earth" (see the Little England journals *passim*), so the North was adjured not to kill its brothers of the South for "worthless niggers." The very sections who had fought most ardently for abolition trembled now that it had become a decisive issue. Horace Greeley, after screaming denunciations of the South, was seized with panic, and entreated the United States Government to surrender. Wendell Phillips declared : "Mr. Jefferson Davis is angry and Mr. Abraham Lincoln is mad, and they agree to fight : Nothing but madness can provoke a war." Read Kruger for Davis and Chamberlain for Lincoln, and we have one view of the situation to-day. Phillips went further and actually asserted, just as many of the Transvaal advocates do at this moment, that the South had the right to manage its own domestic institutions without external interference. Chancellor Walworth—a distinguished Northerner—said, "It would be as brutal to send men to butcher our brethern of the Southern States as it would be to massacre them in the Northern States." Yet, has the judgment of posterity confirmed these opinions, and condemned Abraham Lincoln In Boston itself, where slavery had always been most hated, "a very large and respectable meeting was emphatically in favour of compromise."

JOHN BROWN AND JAMESON.

Such moral cowardice, such inability to see the palpable and overshadowing issues, is, as we know by painful experience, only too common among men, even those reputed the best and wisest. The sentimental, the timid, the disappointed, politician, the man eager for notoriety, the wrongheaded, those who find themselves tied by previous utterances, are all apt to flinch in a great crisis. They see before them the certain risk and danger of war ; their imagination conjures up vague alarms ; and they do not perceive that there may be yet greater risks and yet greater dangers in refusing "to face the music." In a democracy men, too, are peculiarly apt to believe that the assurances of an adversary are given in good faith. Because Mr. Davis or Kruger has promised this or that, they must be taken at their word. It is natural that the doubters' own Government should be distrusted, but the enemy's Government must never be disbelieved. If this temper prevailed upon both sides in a negotiation, it would, perhaps, contribute to a peaceful settlement. Existing on one side only, as in 1861 or 1899, it is mischievous because it tends to favour a one-sided surrender.

In another respect 1861 and 1899 run on parallel lines. Both the North and England had been to some extent put in the wrong by previous violence to their adversaries. John Brown's incursion into Virginia was not the disgraceful and dishonourable fiasco that the Jameson Raid was ; but it could scarcely be justified, except on the broad issue that slavery, like the servitude of the Outlanders, was morally wrong. Brown at least fought to the last, and died the death of a saint, stirring the religious North to its very foundations. His soul, as the great war-song of the Union troops ran, went marching on" to secure the cause for which he died. Jameson's raiders had no such example of devotion, and to that extent their failure was far more disastrous to English interests than was the failure of Brown to Northern interests. Both incidents increased the exasperation on either side.

MINORITY RULE.

Just at the present time there is a debate as to which Issue England shall fight upon—the virtual claim of the Boer to dominate South Africa, of the redress of the Outlanders' wrongs by giving the majority the power which constitutionally inheres in it in a free State, so there was dispute in the North as to whether the stand should be made against the virtual claim of the South to dominate in the Union, in defiance of its weakness in population, or upon the claim of the North to limit slavery. Yet really the two issues in either case were inextricably entangled the one involving the other and the other including the one. Slavery in the one case, servitude in the other, is the institution which had got its way. "A house divided against itself cannot stand," and just as the South was bound to dominate in the United States and to carry its cherished institution into the free States if the North had surrendered, so, if the Englishman's subject position in the Transvaal is permitted to last longer, the Englishman in Cape Colony must sooner or later become the subject of the Dutch. Peace cannot exist while there is inequality of the white races on one side of an artificial line and equality on the other side. South Africa is by nature a whole, but is at this moment split into two divisions by the action of an armed and reactionary minority. Just as in the United States the policy of peace at any price was tried by the North for years, with the result that matters grew steadily worse, so in South Africa peace and compromise has had a fair trial, with what success we know. Eighteen years of conciliation has brought us to the brink of war, and the sword alone can cut the Gordian knot of difficulty.

NO COMPROMISE.

"The tug," said President Lincoln, in December, 1860, "has to come, and better now than later. Entertain no proposition for a compromise. The instant you do so they have us under again ; all our labour is lost and sooner or later must be done over again." The conflict, in the mind of this clearsighted, moderate statesman, was an "irrepressible" one—one which had to be fought out, and which could not be shirked or avoided. There can now be no doubt as to the correctness of his views. Arbitration was then, as now, demanded as a remedy, and it is interesting and instructive to see how he deals with it. "If the policy of the Government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of a court," he said, "the instant they are made the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal." To find independent, disinterested judges is impossible. The Continent is against England right or wrong. There are no rules which apply to the present case, for international law nowhere lays down that the cause of progress is the right one. Moreover, an immediate decision must be reached ; while the Alabama, Behring Sea, Delagoa Bay, and Venezuela tribunals before us as examples, we know, if we do not deceive ourselves, that this is impossible.

We have seen that in 1861 the right of the North to interfere with the "domestic institutions" of the South was disputed. So to-day, England's right to intervene is impeached by the very journals which supported the United States in their just determination to end the Spanish misgovernment of Cuba—though Spain and Cuba were independent of the United States—and which clamoured for British intervention in Armenia and Crete, though Crete and Turkey were in no sense under the suzerainty or sovereignty of England. We have only to turn to the file of the "Daily Chronicle" for early 1896 if arguments are required. But the Little Englander is nothing if not illogical, and attempts to convince him are well-nigh useless.

One last word. In 1861 Lincoln's Government were charged with failing to appreciate the seriousness of the military position. There were reasons for their inaction which do not exist to-day. The delays in the despatch of an adequate force to South Africa have caused widespread uneasiness, and shaken the world's belief in England's power of organization and in her military resources.

A STRIKE among the ironworkers at Creuzot which has been in progress for some time, has assumed serious proportions. The situation, the correspondent of the *Times* said on Oct. 4, has become serious, and the presence of several Socialist leaders, who make speeches every day advising the workmen to hold out firmly, is not calculated to allay the agitation. The workmen would be inclined to yield if M. Schneider would accept their claim that no man be discharged for having taken part in the strike ; they believe, however, that should they waive this claim M. Schneider would dismiss all the militant men of the workmen's union, especially its officers. But M. Schneider is intractable on this point. All the advice offered by the Prefect, the Senators, and the Deputies of the Saone-et-Loire Department has made no impression upon him ; he still holds out for his right to take back such workmen only as he sees fit. If the Government does not interfere and succeed in arranging a compromise the proposed march to Paris will take place, for this project, which was thought to be a wild idea when it was first broached, has been enthusiastically accepted by the workmen, and especially by the women. Those orators, including M. Viviani—sent, it is thought, semi-officially—who have tried to dissuade the men from carrying out this project, have been coldy received, while the Socialist speakers who urge the adoption of this plan have been enthusiastically acclaimed. The question is, Will the Government prevent this exodus, although there seems to be no legal way to do so? And what would the few thousand workmen do should they succeed in reaching the capital? At all events, at the present moment, the decision is to start off on Friday or Saturday. Meanwhile the efforts made to bring about a compromise still continue, and some optimists even announce that, the Government aiding, the strike will end with the present week. The report is confirmed that if the strike does not terminate within a few days the blast furnaces will be reconstructed at Cette.

IN a speech delivered on Sunday at Limoges M. Millerand vigorously set forth the policy of republican defence adopted by the Waldeck-Rosseau Ministry, and said that France wanted no more either of the masked Empire, the overt Monarchy, or the everlasting enemy, Clericalism, which she found behind all Anti-Republican conspiracies.

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## AFFAIRS IN SAMOA.
### ORDER COMPLETELY ESTABLISHED.
### A GOOD TRADING YEAR.

NEWS has been received from Apia to 20th September. The two Samoan justices, appointed lately by the Consular Provisional Government, held their first trial on the 16th inst., and ended it on the 18th. Two Samoans, brought over from Savaii by H.M.S. Torch, were arraigned before them on charges of attempted murder. They had in the night-time waylaid a young man of the Malietoa Tanu family, and having battered him about considerably with clubs, left him on the road as for dead. The young fellow was picked up by some of his friends and brought to Apia for medical treatment, and with the good attendance and care bestowed upon the wounded man by Dr. Turnbull, of the Torch, he is now well. The accused belonged to another branch of the Malietoa family, at the head of which is Faalata, who claims also the name of Malietoa. After hearing all the witnesses, the judges agreed in sentencing one of the accused to 2 years' imprisonment and the other to 6 months, each with hard labor. Faalata here interposed, objecting to any of his people going to gaol, and asked that the prisoners should be fined. The judges explained to him that under the Samoan law there was no alternative, whereupon Faalata got indignant, said something unsavory about the Samoan laws and walked out of the court with the prisoners. He took them down to the German consul, and asked the advice of that official. After partaking of kava, Faalata returned the prisoners to the native justices and they are now in gaol. Faalata wanted to appeal to the Supreme Court of Samoa, but as both the justices agreed in the sentence this was not allowed.

Matters generally are quietening down, and in many instances the chiefs of both factions are endeavoring to rehabilitate their old friendship ; but continual complaints come from some of the Mataafa chiefs to the consuls about other chiefs of the Malietoa side continuing to dwell in the municipality. They contend that they should have long since, by orders of the commission, have returned to their respective homes. The consuls held an investigation and they found that some of the chiefs who were particularly wanted to be sent back had been condemned at a village meeting to degradation and the chiefs who wanted them back were waiting to submit them to the ordeal prepared for them. The consuls then called a meeting of chiefs, eight to be appointed from each side. The meeting took place last Thursday at the United States Consulate, where the consuls heard both sides to their fullest extent. They arranged an understanding between the Samoans present, and concluded the meeting with a resolution to open the municipality to all who desired to remain within its bounds. This has given much satisfaction to the traders, who had been complaining that by the acts of the consuls in precluding Samoans from remaining in the municipality their business had suffered.

The people from Faleolili came over in large numbers on the 8th inst., to offer Talolo to Tuamasaga in return for their hospitality during the war. Instead of the usual present of pigs they cast 700 dollars at the chiefs, who received the gift on behalf of Tuamasaga. They had lost all their pigs during the war, and therefore would not conform to the strict Samoan custom. The Talolo was held at Apia, and for several days the stores were rushed by the visitors, who had been cutting out their copra to raise money to make purchases, things being much cheaper in Apia than in the out districts. Malietoa Tanu and some of his chiefs have gone for a trip in the United States, and will be away some months.

The Samoan chiefs from the out districts now dwelling in Apia are forming a new road to the tomb of the late R. L. Stevenson. They offered to do it gratuitously, and Mrs. Stevenson's agent in Apia has accepted the offer. The chiefs are now proceeding with the work. The road will be an extension of old road Gratitude—road of the loving hearts, as it is sometimes called—and when it is finished visitors will be able to drive right up to the foot of the ascent to the tomb. The chiefs of both factions have not forgotten the kindness of "Tusitali" to them in days gone by.

The consuls have ordered two secretaries, appointed by them, to carry out the work of the native department of the Government ; to devise means for the collection of the poll tax on the Samoans, required by the Berlin treaty to be paid by them.—*Melbourne Age* October 2.

## THE VENEZUELA ARBITRATION.
### AWARD OF THE PARIS TRIBUNAL.

THE arbitration tribunal which has been sitting in Paris to adjudicate on the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela as to the boundary of British Guiana has delivered its award. The judgment was in the following terms :—

The undersigned by these presents give and publish our decision, determining and judging, touching and concerning the questions which have been submitted to us by the said arbitration, and in conformity with the said arbitration. By these presents we decide, declare, and pronounce definitely that the line of frontier between the colony of British Guiana and the United States of Venezuela is the following :—Starting from the coast at Point Playa the line of frontier shall follow a straight line as far as the confluence of the river Barima with the river Maruima and the Thalweg of the latter to its source. From that point it shall proceed to the confluence of the river Haiowa with the Amakuru. Thence it shall follow the thalweg of the Amakuru to its source in the plain of Imataka. Thence towards the south-west it shall follow the highest ridge of the Imataka mountains to the highest point of the said Imataka mountains opposite the source of the Barima and the principal chain of the Imataka mountains. Thence turning to the south-west up to the source of the Acarabisi, the frontier shall follow the thalweg of the Acarabisi to the Cuyuni, then the northern bank of the river Cuyuni towards the west as far as its confluence with the Wenamu, then the thalweg of the Wenamu to its most westerly source. Thence it shall take a straight line to the summit of Mount Roraima and from there to the source of the Continga it shall follow the thalweg of that river to its confluence with the Takutu, thence it shall pursue a straight line to the most westerly point of the Akarai mountains, then the crest of the Akarai mountains to the source of the Corentin, and afterwards the course of the river Cutari.

It is agreed that the line of delimitation laid down by this Tribunal reserves, and in no way prejudices, questions actually existing or which may arise to be settled between the Government of Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela, or between the latter Republic and the United States of Venezuela.

In fixing the above delimitation, the Arbitrators consider and decide that in time of peace the rivers Amakuru and Barima will be open to the navigation of the merchant shipping of all nations, due reserve being made as regards fair regulations and the payment of light dues on other like imposts, and condition that the dues levied by the Republic of Venezuela and in the Colony of British Guiana on the passage of ships along the parts of those rivers owned respectively by them shall be imposed according to the same tariff on Venezuelan and English vessels—these tariffs not to exceed those of all other countries—on condition also that neither the Republic of Venezuela nor the Colony of British Guiana shall impose any customs duty on goods carried in the vessels, ships, or boats passing through these rivers, such customs duties being levied only on goods landed on Venezuelan territory or that of Great Britain respectively.

The decision of the Arbitration Commission in favour of Venezuela disallows Great Britain from the mouth of the Orinoco, the boundary being fixed ten miles back. This was Venezuela's chief contention. The territory accorded Venezuela by the award aggregates 30,000 square miles. Sir Richard Webster said he was satisfied. Ex-President Harrison, smiling said, "It might be worse."

The finding of the Commission was read in English and French. The members of the English Embassy were present, and President Martens, General Harrison and Sir Richard Webster addressed the Commission, sincerely thanking France for her generous hospitality.

An explanatory Note says the award utterly disposes of the extravagant claim of Venezuela to practically two-thirds of the colony of British Guiana. This extreme claim of the Government of Venezuela would indeed have reduced our territory to that portion of the colony which lies to the east of the river Essequibo. On the other hand, Great Britain loses entirely her footing on the southern shores of the estuary of the river Orinoco. The frontier line, instead of starting from the mouth of the river Amacuru, is now withdrawn eastward to Port Playa, and thus the lower course and mouth of the river Barima are given to Venezuela. This is a substantial gain for that country. In other respects the boundary fixed by the Tribunal follows fairly closely the "modified"—*i.e.*, the most advanced, Schomburg line, within which the British Government originally objected to arbitrate. With the exception of the loss in the Barima triangle, the award is on the whole favourable to England, though the extreme claims of this country towards the Orinoco have been disallowed.

Senor de Royas, the Agent for Venezuela in Paris stated to the correspondent of the "Standard" in that city that the Arbitration Award was not what his country had hoped for. But one thing would result from it—America would accept no more arbitrations with Europe. She would lay down a fresh international code which she would apply to the Old world whether the latter liked it or not. But Venezuela must be satisfied, as she was bound to be, and her people must try and cultivate her garden as the British, who were first-class colonists, would do.

THE "Figaro" publishes the complete official report as to the massacre of the Klobb mission. Besides Colonel Klobb and Lieutenant Meynier six natives were killed and two others seriously wounded, who probably died ; the eight who returned are all wounded. Two others are missing. Colonel Klobb would not allow his men to fire,

## ARMY AND NAVY BOXING COMPETITION.

THE annual Army and Navy boxing competition which was concluded on Oct. 3, in the Army Gymnasium, Queen Avenue, Alder-hot, has this year been a great success. In the officers' heavy-weight competition Lieutenant Ley, 2nd battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, defeated Lieutenant McEwan in the final after two rounds, McEwan being knocked out. In the middle-weight competition, open to warrant, petty, non-commissioned officers, seamen, and privates, Corporal W. Tyman, 13th Hussars, defeated Sapper S. Miles, R. E., after three well-contested rounds. Lieutenant R. H. M. C. Miers, 2nd battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, won the middle-weight competition open to officers, deafeating Lieutenant H. H Tudor, Royal Horse Artillery, after two rounds. The heavy-weight competition, open to warrant, petty, and non-commissioned officers, seamen, and privates, was won by Lance-Corporal J. Smith, 10th Hussars, on a foul in the third round. His opponent was Private A. O'Keefe, 1st battalion Grenadier Guards. The final of the feather-weights was fought between Corporal Jobson, East Surrey Regiment, and Driver Crowley, R.E. Jobson was declared the winner after three well-contested rounds. In the light-weight competition Sapper Morgan knocked out Private Connor, East Surrey Regiment, in the first round. A special four-round contest was fought between Corporal Tyman, 13th Hussars, and Sapper Miles, R.E., in which the former was declared the winner.

## LARGE FIRE IN SYDNEY.
### DAMAGE OVER £40,000.

A FIRE, which caused damage to the extent of over £40,000, broke out on Saturday morning, Sept. 30, in the warehouse of Mr. W.E. Smith, printer, of Bridge-street, Sydney, some time between midnight and 2 o'clock. It was nearly 2-45 a.m. when the fire-brigade got the alarm, and the brigade promptly answered the call. The building occupied by Mr. Smith was a large five-storied structure, heavily stocked with printing machinery and materials. When the brigade arrived the building was well alight from the third floor upwards, and the flames were leaping through the roof. A stream of water was at once got on. Other sections of the brigade quickly arrived. The heat on the third floor was at this time very great, and there appeared to be imminent danger that the floor above would crash through at any minute. The flames were shooting scores of feet into the air, making a magnificent spectacle, visible from many portions of the city and suburbs. From the third floor and upwards Mr. Smith's building was even then practically gutted. The fire was raging fiercely in every corner of each floor, and shortly afterwards the roof fell in with a crash. Immediately adjoining Mr. Smith's building to the north, are the Queensland-chambers, a portion of which front on Queen's-place, while the main front is on Bridge-street. Also adjoining Smith's building is the Queen's-place frontage of the Exchange corner, a structure consisting of five floors and a basement, which faces Pitt and Bridge streets and Queen's-place.

While the fire was making this show in Smith's building, with the flames reaching through the roof, it had broke through some unprotected windows, across light wells, into both the Queensland-chambers and the Exchange corner. It was licking the top stories of these buildings when the firemen arrived. Owing to these light wells giving this communication between the buildings, the fire was conveyed in a few moments to the frontages of the block, rendering it extremely difficult for the fire-brigade to keep pace with it. The firemen succeeded in gaining a footing on the fourth floor of the Exchange corner, and below that the fire was not permitted to come. When the firemen got up to the fourth floor the flames were rising through the roof, and from the outside it seemed as if the whole block was hopelessly doomed. By about 3 a. m. the fire was being well met and checked from three sides.

In all seven steamers were at work, including the mammoth engine from the head quarters. From this steamer several lines of hose were laid on to ladders, and great streams of water were obtained from it. In all there were 70 men at work, and they were found to be none too many, considering the many points from which the fire had to be attacked. By 3-30 the fire, which had practically been confined to the bounds it had reached on the arrival of the brigade, was well under control, and three-quarters of an hour later it was out. The fire had been confined to Mr. Smith's warehouse above the third floor, and to the upper floor in the Exchange corner and Queensland-chambers. The lower floors of Mr. Smith's warehouse and of the adjoining buildings were very badly damaged by the water.

It was ascertained that the fire broke out on the fourth floor, which was used as a composing room, and it must have been burning for a good hour before the brigade was alarmed. Its origin is unknown. The building next to Mr. Smith's, in Bridge street, was an unfinished structure, being erected by Mr. Smith to provide further accommodation for his business. As the floors were not in, it did not offer much material for the fire to feed on, and was consequently not much damaged. This building also acted as a break to the fire in that direction. Had the windows abutting on the light wells in the Exchange corner and the Queensland-chambers been fitted with fire-proof shutters, the fire could not have penetrated those buildings, but would have been confined to the premises where it broke out. Strange to say, the date of the fire was the last day for stock taking, but as the stock sheets were mostly destroyed, the exact amount of the damage is difficult to obtain. Altogether it must be about £40,000.

Mr. Smith is at present on his way out from London in the R.M.S. Oceana, and will probably hear of his loss upon his arrival at Colombo.

Not a single room in the immense block, known as the Exchange corner, is available for office work, the immense bodies of water which were poured upon the flames having saturated the building to the basement. In addition to which the entire top story is a mass of charred timber and twisted and broken iron piping. The building, which is owned by Mr. Samuel Hordern, has always been looked upon as one of the finest in Pitt-street, and contained some of the best appointed offices, notably those of the P. and O. Company, the Norddeutscher Lloyd Shipping Company, Messrs. Huddart, Parker and Co., Limited, and the Houlder Steamship Company. The occupants of the upper floors have been burned right out, while those on the lower floors have suffered damage from the water. Nearly all the tenants, including the P. and O. Company and Huddart, Parker and Co., Limited, are shifting to temporary premises. The cost of repairing the buildings is estimated at £20,000.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th October, 1899.

1. The following member having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D Company—No. 4639 Vol J stoyle.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23th October, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place to-morrow (Thursday) :—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall compound)—At 6-45 a.m. Instructions in Laying and at 8-45 p.m. 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Headquarters)—At 8-45 p.m. 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

2. Members requiring Helmets are requested to apply for them at Fort Head-quarters between the hours of 10 a.m., and 1 p.m.

By Order,

## WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. KEGAN PAUL, whose name is so familiar in the book world, has been writing his reminiscences. They will shortly be published by his old firm under the title "Memories of the Past." As a publisher and a man of letters Mr. Kegan Paul knew many distinguished authors, including Tennyson, Tyndall, and Huxley, and his book is rich in stories of them. Through the volume there runs the course of thought which led Mr. Kegan Paul by gradual steps towards the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. M. H. Spielmann has had beside him for some years material for a book of the hitherto unidentified contributions of Thackeray to "Punch." The work is now announced by Messrs. Harper, and indeed is nearly ready. Mr. Spielman's first intention was to produce an essay which might be printed in serial form. This project had the sympathy of the proprietors of "Punch" and the approval of Thackeray's daughter, Mrs. Richmond Ritchie. However, the material grew, the subject was "trifled with" elsewhere, and a book became inevitable.

Mr. Hall Caine was anxious to have a two-shilling cloth edition of his "Christian," as the popular issue. His view was that, at such a price and in such a form, it could be handled by newsagents as well as booksellers. He makes quite a study of all these matters, holding, for instance, that a maximum circulation for a six-shilling book in this country is 100,000 copies. But bring out a new novel at, say, half-a-crown—a favorite coin in itself—and the circulation would at least be tripled. It will be interesting to see if Mr. Hall Caine tries some such experiment with the story he is now writing.

"How far reasoning on happiness is of any use!" That is the point with which Mr. Lecky opens his coming book on conduct and character, "The Map of Life." Then in his closing chapter, he discusses the ideas suggested in these contents lines:—"Death terrible chiefly through its accessories," "How easily the fear of death is overcome," "The true way of regarding it.' For general motto to the work Mr. Lecky takes this passage from Tocqueville:—"Life is neither a pleasure nor a sadness, but a grave affair with which we are charged, and which we must conduct and finish to our honor."

The great history of modern times which Lord Acton is editing makes steady progress, and a volume will be ready next year. Meanwhile, we shall have a book on "The Teaching of History," with an introduction by Lord Acton. He also edits the book, jointly with Mr. W. A. J. Archbold, of Cambridge, where, of course, Lord Acton occupies the chair of Modern History. The contributors, each of whom deals with a different aspect of history teaching, include Professor Gwatkin, Dr. Cunningham, and Professor Ashley. Naturally, the book is being issued by the Cambridge University Press.

We have concordances to the Bible and Shakespeare, and recent years brought us one to Tennyson. Now Omar Khayyam is to have a concordance, surely the final word upon his vogue. The work has been prepared by Mr. J. R. Tutin, and will be published by Messrs. Macmillan. They are also about to produce in one volume the successive texts of the four original editions of FitzGerald's version of the "Rubaiyat," with prefaces and notes. Then there is to be added to the "Eversley Series" a further volume of Edward FitzGerald's letters. It has been edited by his literary executor, Mr. Aldis Wright, of Cambridge.

English people have recently seen Russia drive her steam-roller over the constitutional liberties of Finland. That affair has suggested to Mr. Joseph R. Fisher a book entitled "Finland and the Tsars," which Mr. Arnold is to publish. Finland is one of the most interesting States in Europe, and one of the least known to the mass of Englishmen. This volume aims at giving such an account of the land and the race as will enable readers to understand the present trouble. Mr. Fisher has had special opportunities of studying at first hand the constitutional issues in dispute between Russia and Finland.

Three books may be noted as about to be issued by Mr. Lane from the Bodley Head. One is by Professor Charles Waldstein, of Cambridge, who has just returned from a visit to the United States. He writes of the expension of Western ideals and the world's peace, meaning, in the main, no doubt, the fruit of an English-speaking brotherhood. The second book also brings England and America together, for it is a study of the latter by Mr. Fullarton Muirhead—a Briton's view of his American kin. Thirdly, the new edition of White's "History of Selborne," having appeared in serial parts is coming out as a complete volume.

The Mosquito Coast will become familiar in the geography of the world when the Nicaragua Canal is finished. A book on that part of Central America is being published by Mr. Arnold under the title "Tangweera." It is by Mr. Napier Bell, a cousin of the headmaster of Marlborough and a leading engineer in New Zealand. In childhood he was the playmate of the young Mosquito King, who at that time enjoyed British protection. He was able to study exhaustively the habits of the Indians, as also the wild animals which he hunted in their company. Nobody else, perhaps can write with the same knowledge of the varied natural life of the Mosquito Coast.

At the moment South Africa, in a literary sense, is hardly in men's minds, though, indeed, it has high achievements that way. However, Messrs. Macmillan announce a volume of essays which comes from South Africa, since the author is Dr. Percival Laurence, Judge-President of the High Court of Griqualand. Some of the papers bear upon South Africa, its people and problems. Others, again are legal and literary, while the remainder may be called personal. For example, one refers to Mr. Gladstone, and another to Robert Louis Stevenson and here and there Dr. Laurence affords glimpses of eminent judges as lawyers.

"Bernardino Luini. By G. C. Williamson. (G. Bell & Sons). If the standard set by this initial volume on Bernardino Luini is maintained throughout the series the "Handbooks of the Great Masters" will be a really useful addition to the literature of art. Each book, the publishers announce, is intended to be a handbook for the particular artist and his work, a distinctly critical addition to his history, and a guide to his principal works in the galleries of Europe. Each volume is to be written by a specialist on his subject who will know the pictures he describes, and the whole series is to be edited by Mr. G. C. Williamson, who is also author of the initial volume. He has certainly carried out very fully in his account of Bernardino Luini the programme set out for the series. A great deal of original research is brought to bear on Luini's career, and in several cases interesting details are given us for the first time. From the biographical point of view very little is known of Luini, but his paintings and frescoes remain, and from these we can perceive his character perhaps more clearly than from any written record. His sweet, kindly temperament is evinced in such a painting as we are enabled to reproduce on this page. The face of St Barbara, it may be noted, is a favourite one with Luini. It is met with several times, and noticeably in the "Madonna and Child" in the Layard Gallery at Venice. Illustrations are inserted in the volume with a generous hand, and the author has added the catalogue of the painter's works which alone justifies the publication of this excellent handbook.

"Fix Bayonets." By G. Manville Fenn. (W. & R. Chambers.) Like all previous books written by Mr. Manville Fenn "Fix Bayonets" is exciting and interesting. The scene of the story is laid in India, and it tells of the noble deeds done by the English Garrison at Ghitta against the Dwars. How the garrison was saved by the pluck of a young officer and a private brings the story to an end. The book will be read with enthusiasm by all British boys. It portrays the heroism and coolness displayed by English officers and men, and should be welcomed by all who delight in an exciting narrative. The eight illustrations, which have been drawn by W. H. C. Groome, are very spirited, and the volume, which is handsomely bound in an attractive cover, would make an admirable present for any boy.

DR. W. J. ANSORGE, L.L.D., who has been appointed medical officer in the Niger Coast Protectorate, for which place he will leave on Saturday week, has been stationed for some time past in Uganda, where he succeeded Dr R. U. Moffat, who first took up the position in 1894. Dr. Ansorge, who was formerly Senior Professor at the Royal College of Mauritius, is the author of a most interesting volume, entitled "Under the African Sun," which is profusely illustrated with photographs of native scenes and incidents of the kind of which readers of Sir Harry Johnston's books will be familiar. The doctor has brought back with him from Uganda a most interesting collection of relics, the most curious of which, perhaps, are the miniature arrows, tipped with leaves in place of feathers, which constitute the principal weapons of the famous race of pigmies.


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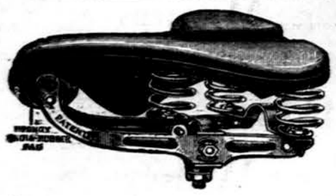

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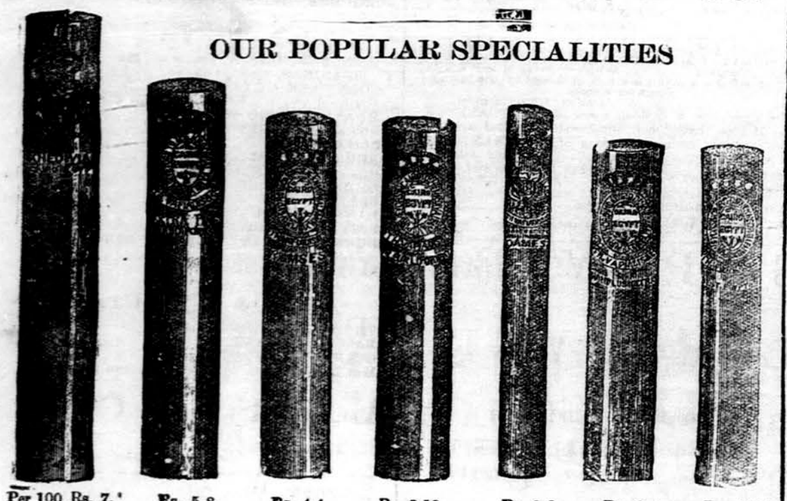

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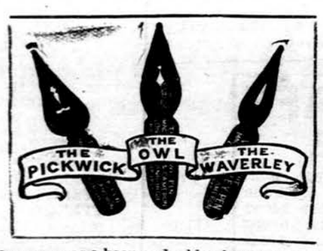


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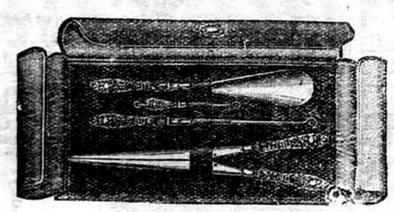

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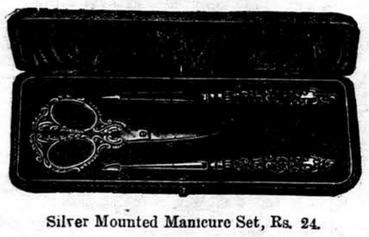

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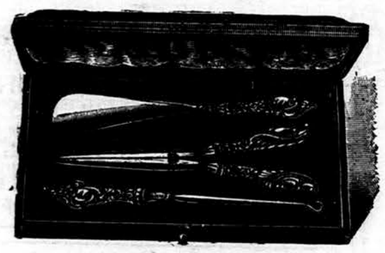

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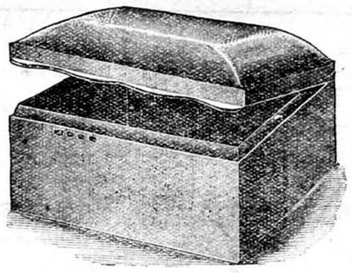

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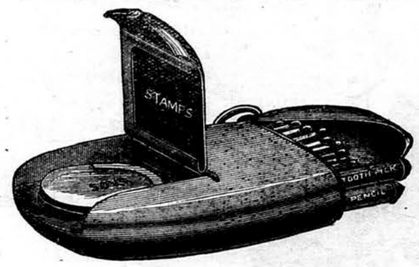


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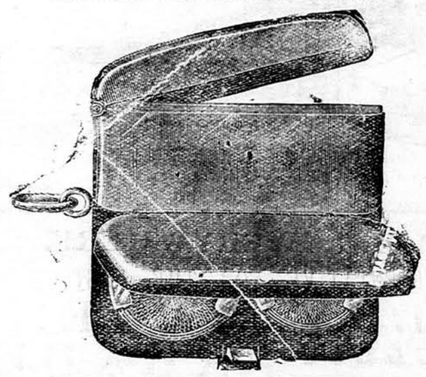

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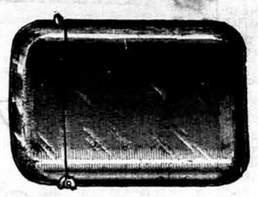

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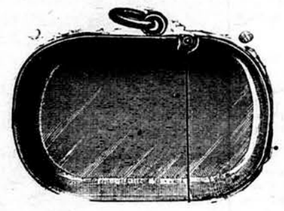

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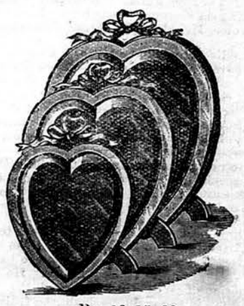

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